PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 208 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY,				
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..	..
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th "	Kaisar-I-Hind ..	11500	....	..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th "	Karmala ..	8000	....	..
24th "	Moldavia ..	6000	....	..
31st "	Caledonia ..	10000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yokoshi Maru	H. Kojiri	4098	21st Aug	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	27th Aug.	9th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Mogori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3778	17th Sept.	29th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 108 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 170,000
Incorporated in Japan.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Inaba Maru	T. Wakazawa	3939	28th Aug.	9th Sept.
Saigon Maru	T. Watanabe	4538	27th Sept.	8th Oct.
Shinkoku Maru	N. Ayabe	5336	13th Sept.	24th Sept.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
Sukhadwalla Building,
Ravelin Street.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/8, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 15th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Durham ..	B	5356	..	27th Aug.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	..	15th Sept.

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles	555	833	420	630
Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	550 608	1,033 806	488 450	726 675
	..	842	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency, Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Coonin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LINGA" 2,185 Saturday 4th September. *Direct
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 3rd Sept., calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)
S. S. "CHAKDARA" 3,065 tons sailing on Friday the 3rd September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "DILWARA" 5378 tons sailing on or about 4th September calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Durban.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
1st September, 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6268	J. Kinnaird	3rd week in Sept.

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	907
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	967	1488

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 8,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy for constipation.* D 19

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES . B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos: 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.
AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR
IS THE
Healthiest Coolest and most Comfortable make of all the materials manufactured for Gentlemen's Underwear.

Undershirts	..from Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. ,, ,,	3-0
Tennis Shirts	.. ,, ,,	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. ,, ,,	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.
Send to the local agents for Samples and full Particulars.
Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.
Telephone No. 2728.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1 00 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 262.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 000
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,975
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—

SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1543

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 50, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

WANTED—GARDENING EXPERT for a short period to plan and lay out a few Gardens in Bansda State. State qualification and terms. Applications with testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to the RAJASAHEB of BANSDA via Billimoria. 1633

REWAH STATE LEATHER FACTORY. —WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT, experienced, hard working, practical, cash security Rs. 2,000, knowledge of Typewriting a qualification, good wages to the right man. Apply with copies of Testimonials to P. N. VATAL, Manager. 801

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—

BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 810

WANTED an active European Army Pensioner for the post of Superintendent of Dilkusha Gardens, Lucknow. A single man or a married man with no family and with a knowledge of gardening preferred.

Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, service and amount of pension, to Lt.-Col. C. S. PRINCE. Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow. 809

WANTED—An Assistant Professor of Sanskrit who has a real command of Sanskrit, in the Subordinate Educational Service, on Rs. 100 p. m., for the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before 31st August 1915.

E. G. HILL, D. Sc.,
Principal,
Muir Central College, Allahabad.
803

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 360 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to the SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
600

WANTED.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wants PUPILS in music and Elementary English, at her own or pupils' residence. Apply to Box No. 515, c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1636

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL—Ghora Gali, Punjab Govt. European High School. WANTED Asst. Master, European. 150—5—175 Govt. pensionable post. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 1493

WANTED SECOND HAND BOILERS 30 by 7 by 125 and 24 by 6½ by 125 also COTTON PRESS MACHINERY. Write to C. M. HIRAKHANWALA, Jalna. 1646

WANTED a SALESMAN for mill and gin stores for Bombay Office. Must be influential and with good experience of the lines. Apply with testimonials to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Import Dept., Ahmedabad. 1611

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—WANTED immediately a temporary Professor of Botany. Must have passed final or previous M. Sc. Examinations. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to PRINCIPAL. 603

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A EUROPEAN Medical Officer for the Manipur State, Assam. Must be fully qualified. Salary Rs. 700 per month, with free furnished quarters and travelling allowance at Government rates. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to the undersigned.

J. C. HIGGINS, I.C.S.,
Vice-President, Manipur State Darbar,
601 Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

WANTED a STOCK VERIFIER. Salary Rs. 160, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 240, with Travelling Allowance at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per day. Applicants must state their age and previous experience and should forward their applications with testimonials to the CHIEF EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow. 604

WANTED a temporary DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 80 p.m. Services terminable at a month's notice either way. No joining expenses. Selected candidate will have to join at once. Further particulars on application. Apply with true copies of testimonials to

The STATE ENGINEER,
Kashmir Durbar,
1651 Srinagar-Kashmir.

WANTED—One M. Sc. or M.A., and two B. Sc.s or B.A.s, with teaching experience for the following subjects:—ENGLISH, LATIN, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Preference will be given to those having knowledge of Commercial Subjects as well. Apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Governing Director, Pioneer Commercial College, The Mall, Lahore. 606

WANTED a CHIEF AGENT for each of the three Divisions of Bombay Presidency for one of the very best of the indigenous Life Insurance companies of Calcutta on liberal rate of commission and office allowance. The Company in its last Valuation declared a reversionary bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum to the policy-holders. None need apply who has no previous sound experience of life insurance business canvassing and organizing. Selected candidates if authorised to receive money in behalf of the Company shall have to deposit security of rupees five hundred in G. P. Notes or in deposit receipt of a Bank.

Apply immediately with records of previous experience to the SECRETARY, Post Box No. 436, Calcutta G. P. O. 1644

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.—Applications are invited to reach the undersigned's Office not later than 15th September, for the Post of Superintendent of the Office of the Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior. Experience in Traffic Working and Office Routine and ability to control Office hands, essential. Preference will be given to a man well up in Rates Work.

Age, qualifications, pay expected and present salary to be stated in application which must be accompanied by copies of certificates which will not be returned.

The successful applicant will be required to join on 1st November, 1915.

Pay according to qualifications, up to Rs. 100 p.m.

B. LAWRENCE,
600 Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE—About Twenty Elephants, mostly young ones, will be offered for sale by auction at Walayar on the 6th October, 1915.

For details apply to the CONSERVATOR of FORESTS, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.

C. D. McCARTHY,
605 Conservator of Forests, W. C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS. —2nd hand in thorough working order guaranteed.

No. 3 Model Foolscap Size, Rs. 115.
No. 3 ,, Brief Size, Rs. 125.
No. 3 ,, Policy Size, Rs. 130.
No. 5 ,, Foolscap Size, Rs. 175.
No. 5 ,, Policy Size, Rs. 225.
Also
N. 7 ,, Remington Rs. 60.
No. 3 ,, Underwood Rs. 60.
Armstrong Rs. 50.
Fay Sholes Rs. 50.

W. H. THORNS & CO.,
1556 Church Gate St.—Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

TO BE LET—New and open Ventilated house to be let for high class Hindu gentlemen, at Dadi Seth Agiari Lane, near Agiari. 1639

TO LET—Offices on Apollo Street at moderate rents. Apply sharp to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL. 1649

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
1382 Watson's Annexe.

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

TO LET—Immediately for Europeans or Parsis at Tejpal Road, behind Gowalia Tank, Westerly facing open on all sides, Second floor, Hall, 3 bed rooms, dining-room, kitchen, baths. Rent Rs. 110. Apply KAPADIA Architect 44, Tamarind Lane Fort. 1650

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS VARJIWANDAS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) situate lying and being at Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 886 square yards or thereabouts and registered together with other land in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 328, New No. A3/2132, Old Survey No. 67, and New Survey No. 60/7128 and bounded on or towards the East by the public street, on or towards the West and North by the property of Sorabji Framji Kallianiwalla and on or towards the South by the property secondly hereunder described and beyond that by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are together with other premises assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3404 (1F) Street No. 103.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate lying and being at Cumballa Hill or Breach Candy without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and registered together with other land in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 7128 and bounded on or towards the East by the Public Street on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Framji Kallianiwalla on or towards the North by the property firstly above described and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are together with other premises assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3404 (1F) and Street No. 103.

All persons having claims against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1915.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
1647 Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Lubricating Oils, etc., required for use in the Electrical Department, Bangalore, during the 8 months commencing from 1st October, 1915.

2. Tenders should be submitted to the Chief Electrical Engineer by the 15th September, 1915, on printed form which may be obtained from the Chief Electrical Engineer, Bangalore.

3. Other information regarding the description of materials and the quantities required may be had from THE CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER on application.

G. W. FORBES,
Offg. Chief Electrical Engineer,
to the Govt. of Mysore.
602

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. H. A. MASCARENHAS, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil has been appointed guardian of the property of the late Jaffer Meghji Sait, in O. P. No. 12/1915 by the District Judge of South Canara. 1652

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMCHANDRA SHRIPAD BORWANKAR, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu inhabitant a Medical Practitioner ..... deceased

BAI JANKIBAI, widow of the said deceased Ramchandra Shripad Borwankar of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Fanaswady outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of August, 1915.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
1658. Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the offices of the CENTURY SPG. & MFG. Coy., Ltd., will be REMOVED from "Villa Ghita," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill to GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, from the 6th September, 1915.

C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
1645 The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 31st August, 1915.

---

26 INVOICES MISSED.

26 INVOICES of Second Hand Clothings amounting to Rs. 7,380 are missed while passing between Girgaum Back Road to Bori Bunder any one bringing the same will have reward of Rs. 10.

V. SARCAR & CO.,
C/o. K. C. Marrott
1649 54/56 Hornby Road, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th August, 1915. 1602

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 11,000 OLD WOODEN SLEEPERS.

Under instructions from the Manager, Bombay, Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Princess Dock, near G. and H. Shed, the following old wooden sleepers, belonging to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway:

About 11,000 old wooden sleepers.

The above will be sold in different lots.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 269-271, 273, Case Nos. 184, 183, Memonwada Road.

MENESSE, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 CASES WIRE NAILS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bunder, the following:—

66 cases wire nails, damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Very Valuable Immoveable Property, known as "Minocheher Villa," with a large Piece of Vacant Land, at Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 139 of 1915, and in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Decree in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on 1st July, 1915, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned, very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocheher Villa," at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, to the South of Sassoon Dock Road, with the messuage, premises and buildings standing thereon, known as "Minocheher-Villa," containing by admeasurement 1,332 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on or towards the South by land, belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay, leased to Muncherji Nowroji Dessana, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West by Sassoon Dock Cross Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. No. 269, Street No. 299-301, Sassoon Dock Road No. 1, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/9664, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at thir Office, above Treacher & Co., Ld. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET ON KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas Attorneys for the parties concerned the following landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground with the messuage tenements and godowns standing thereon situate at Cavel Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 314.6 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3853 Street No. 181 and registered in the books of the Fazendar under No. 1 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Church of "Our Lady of Hope" on or towards the West by the property of Manekji Hormasji Daruwalla on or towards the North by public passage known as Cavel Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Tukaram Javji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1915, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the vaccant shop at Church Gate Street, Fort, near the Church (where all goods are removed for sale), the up-to-date and substantial made household furniture consisting of dining table, and chairs, meatsafes, dinnurwaggons, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, drawing hall and corner cabinets, marble top hall tables and teapoys, vases, pictures, fancy tiled and wooden teapoys, loweasy and curzonchairs, a large assortment of cane-seated and wooden chairs, folding wooden chairs, deck-chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almiras clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, carpet and a few pieces of glass and crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman doing away with his house.

Goods are on view.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, IN SCHEME NO. 31, LALBAUGH ESTATE, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 1, the following very valuable building plot for a period of 999 years.

Plots No.	Area sq. yds.	Plots No.	Area sq. yds.
1	1219	30	389
2	464	31	389
3	523	32	389
4	543	33	389
5	543	34	389
6	543	35	374
7	545	36	381
8	545		

The above plots are fronting on 2 roads and are near the Parel Bazar.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots, and nahanis will also be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 1.

For further particulars, Auction and Building conditions, form of lease, plan of the site can be had on application to the Trust's Department, Land Manager, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Suit No. 279 of 1915.

Diwan Bahadur Sir Kasturchand Abirchand .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Foolchund Maganmal and Mutlanmal Chhaganmal both of Dhulia Hindu inhabitants carrying on business at Dhulia under the name and style of Hindumal Maganmal .....Defendants.

Dated 19th day of June, 1915.

Pursuant to the Decree passed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Godown of Vasanji Velji and Jetha Dewji on account and risk of the abovenamed defendants the following bales of cotton.

28 Full pressed bales of Bengal and Khandesh cotton lying in the Godown of Vasonji Velji.

165 Full pressed bales of Bengal and Khandesh cotton lying in the Godown of Jetha Dewji.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, September 1st, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
GAIETY THEATRE 6-30 EDWARDES THEATRE 10
3rd Section: Sentimental Singing.
FINAL NIGHT OF
COMPETITION.
BOTH HOUSES.
MR. G. FRASER.
MR. A. GIOIA.
MR. J. STANLEY.
CPL. WRIGHT.
The above in conjunction with our usual
VAUDEVILLE AND CINEMA.
NEXT WEEK'S NEW ARTISTES
MISS GWENNIE GORDON
AND
LEO GANN.

TO-NIGHT!
Three Shows:—7, 8-45 and 10-30.
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
OLYMPIA
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
'Phone 1882. Princess Street
TO-NIGHT
"THE GHOSTLY BAND"
A Powerful Drama in 3 Detective Reels.
4,000 Feet.
Time—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12
HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

A Most Realistic Topical Drama

"THE CHILD KILLERS"

A beautiful story of France founded on an actual incident of the war.

WIFFLES in another of his screaming comedies.

FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.

Remarkable pictures taken a 100 yards from the Huns. Trench mortars wrecking German trenches. Actual fighting in the Argonne. Tunnelling towards a German trench.

Next Week Maurice E. Bandmann presents

'THE GROTESQUES"

England's leading Concert Party from the Savoy Theatre, London.

Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN BOMBAY

1. ON THE WATERWAYS OF BRUGES — *Travel.*
Beautifully Coloured by Pathe Process.

2. A SOLDIER MOTHER — *Drama.*
A thrilling one-Reel Drama of the Great War 1914 Arranged by M. Paul D'Ivoi who produced the "Child Killers.

3. GAZETTE No. 333 — *Topical.*
More interesting than ever, containing real French warfare.

4. COLONEL HEEZA LIARNATT — *Cartoon.*
Animated Cartoon by Bray.
A scream from one end to the other.

5, 6, 7. THE OLD FOGEY — *Drama.*
An American Drama of the Sawdust in three parts.

8. WIFFLES WINS A BEAUTY PRIZE — *Comic.*
Prince at his Best.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Early next month we shall have the pleasure of showing that Great PATHE serial

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE,"

than which nothing better has yet been made. The mere fact that it has been made by

PATHE

and exclusively booked by

THE IMPERIAL

is sufficient to guarantee its excellence.

We may also add that

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

will be run as a serial in the "Bombay Chronicle," each chapter appearing during the week preceding the release of the corresponding Episode.

Our Theatre is being re-decorated and re-arranged for the advent of this gigantic film.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12 p. m.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The All-India weather report indicates that rainfall has been good and heavy in East Bengal and United Provinces. The storm has its centre this morning near to Allahabad and has given some heavy falls, the principal amounts being Cherrapunji 9 inches, Chittagong 6, Cawnpore, 9, now 5, Pachmarhi 3, Naraingani and Mymensingh 2 each, Barisal and Balasore 1½ each, Bogra Salem and Ootacamund 1 each. A decrease of rainfall in Central India and an increase in the West of the United Provinces, especially in the hills, is forecasted.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 31st August 1915, was 29.970 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 30th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr....	29.722 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.851 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2 "
Minimum do. do.	77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	161 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.14 inches
Total fall during month	8.08 "
Do. do. year	64.08 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 31st.....	0.32 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m	ft. in.
Tu.	31	m 3 6	25 8	31	m 8 36	20 3
	Sept.	2 42a	25 3	Sept	8 58a	17 10
W.	1	m 3 51	24 10	1	m 9 17	21 2
				2	9 40a	18 6
Th.	2	m 4 48	24 3	2	m 10 23	22 0
		3 45a	23 8		6 43a	19 1
Fr.	3	m 6 15	24 0	3		
		5 3a	23 1		0 55a	22 0
Sat.	4	m 7 24	24 5	4	m 0 17	19 3
		6 58a	23 0		2 22a	21 6
Sun.	5	m 9 11	25 3	5	m 1 40	18 11
		8 29a	23 6		3 14a	20 8
Mon	6	m 9 44	26 1	6	m 2 37	18 3
		9 24a	24 8		3 50a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug		Sunrise		Sunset
" 31	(Tuesday)	"	6h. 23m.	" 6h. 55m.
Sept. 1	(Wednesday)	"	6h. 24m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 2	(Thursday)	"	6h 24m	" 6h. 54m.
" 3	(Friday)	"	6h 24m	" 6h. 53m.
" 4	(Saturday)	"	6h. 24m.	" 6h. 52m.
" 5	(Sunday)	"	6h. 24m.	" 6h. 51m.
" 6	(Monday)	"	6h. 24m.	" 6h. 50m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 3h 23-6 p. m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 0h 51-3m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept 3rd 3h 5-2m p. m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 31st August 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 31st August. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.22	62.85	60.22	62.86
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.37	66.66	61.79	73.81
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.25	62.43	64.13	72.97
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.07	68.94	71.71	76.47

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Berbera:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Berbera, 2,791 tons, Captain W. E. Steadman, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo on board.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 31st August, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Lahore, Hissar and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Mainpuri has had 1.44in., Jhansi 1.33in., Cawnpore 9.26in. and Allahabad 0.83in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.27in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana, lightly clouded elsewhere in Rajputana and moderately clouded in lower Sind. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is also above normal at Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Neemuch and in north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Raintall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0.62in., Saugor 1.33in. and Hoshangabad 1.06in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect. Saugor reported 3.83in. of rain yesterday.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.22in., Ratnagiri 0.11in., Mormugao 0.18in. and Karwar 0.45in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.40in. and Nizamabad 0.18in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has moved in a nearly northerly direction and its centre is to-day near Allahabad. With its movement northwards, rainfall has been insignificant in the southern half of the Central Provinces but nearly general in the northern half and in the United Provinces and local in east Rajputana. Cawnpore reports a heavy fall of 9.26in. In the Peninsula there has been a decrease of precipitation. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and local in the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Mysore, while it has been insignificant in Malabar. Isolated showers have fallen in Kathiawar.

Nearly general rain is likely in the United Provinces, fairly general in the northern half of the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and a few showers in east Rajputana and Central India West.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 31st of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96.0	25.0	66	..	5	—0.01
Do (29th)	92.5	84.5	77	..	0	—0.06
Jask	92.9	83.5	81	..	0	—0.06
Do. (29th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	91.5	84.2	81	..	0	—0.17
Do. (29th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.9	82.4	62	..	0.65	—3.72
Rawalpindi	93.5	71.4	71	..	13.07	—5.01
Lahore	103.6	84.1	68	..	2.54	—10.09
Hissar	106.7	85 0	43	..	4.37	..
Ambala	94.9	75.1	81	..	10-51	—8.95
Delhi	97.4	81.0	64	..	7.35	—11.69
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.7	78.9	78	..	13.48	—6.86
Mainpuri	87.5	76.1	97	1.44	19.61	0.46
Jhansi	81.1	74.8	87	1.33	17.80	—10.61
Cawnpore	82.6	76.1	98	9.26	34.63	8.69
Allahabad	87.3	74.9	93	0.83	28.06	—0.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.9	79.8	67	..	0.06	—2.12
Karachi	85.0	79.2	83	..	0.25	—5.44
Ajmer	96.8	81.2	50	..	7.85	—8.41
Jaipore	99.5	76.3	63	0.04	8.07	—10.16
Kotah	94.6	78 6	67	0.27	13.54	—7.56
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.8	77.6	70	..	3.69	—7.78
Dwarka	85.7	79.5	83	..	7.33	—5.31
Veraval	80.9	76.8	87	0.18	6.74	—8.52
Rajkot	94.0	73.7	77	..	6.76	—15.01
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	77.6	89	..	7.45	—8.48
Surat	87.9	70.7	78	0.04	19.71	—13 44
Ahmedabad	97.2	77.9	72	..	9.11	—16.04
Deesa	97.8	78.2	71	..	4.30	—15.24
Neemuch	92.9	75.0	75	..	12.42	—9.46
Indore	83.6	72.1	82	..	18.15	—5.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.5	72.3	89	0.62	32.06	19.39
Saugor	74.4	70.3	89	1.33	3.456	0.30
Hoshangabad	76.4	71.9	95	1.06	34.82	—1.45
Khandwa	81.6	73.9	89	..	18.51	—2 26
Akola	82.2	72.7	83	0.02	19.89	—2.29
Amraoti	79.5	72.6	86	..	19.74	—3.27
Nagpur	81.8	73.6	84	..	31.90	—2.95
Chanda	78.3	75.4	78	..	29.23	—8.60
Raipur	81.7	74.6	84	0.42	38.07	1.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	77.0	85	0.22	62.85	5.01
Ratnagiri	85.1	77.3	85	0.11	69.22	—14.31
Mormugao	85.2	76.1	93	0.18	67.76	—9.78
Karwar	84.3	75.6	95	0.45	73.08	—28.70
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.4	72.1	69	..	13.22	0.42
Ahmednagar	89.5	69.4	69	..	13.92	2.52
Poona	81.4	69.7	81	..	24.87	9.17
Sholapur	92.0	69.1	83	0.09	11.11	—3.42
Bijapur	90.6	68.3	75	..	6.52	—1.65
Belgaum	77.3	67.1	95	0.40	32.42	—1.16
Aurangabad	83.2	67.7	76	..	19.47	2.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.7	72.0	76	0.18	20.77	—5.18
Hyderabad	85.6	71.2	83	..	28.06	10.89
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.9	75.4	91	0.09	79.99	—18.20
Calicut	81.8	75.1	94	..	75.72	—5.72
Cochin	85.9	76.5	78	..	68.55	4.45
Colombo	86.1	78.5	94	..	21.15	4.87
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.2	80.1	95	..	26.15	8.61
Bellary	89.1	72.7	71	..	11.37	5.26
Cuddapah	97.2	78.4	77	0.03	10.60	—2.67
Madras	91.7	73.7	95	0.09	11.31	0.38
Bangalore	83.3	67.0	95	0.34	12.48	—0.05
Coimbatore	88 6	71.9	82	..	6.40	2.26
Trichinopoly	97.3	76.8	75	..	6.26	—0.77
Negapatam	93.3	79.8	75	..	5.98	—1.02

RAILBORNE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

RETURNS FOR SECOND WEEK OF AUGUST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The returns of the Department of Statistics regarding Calcutta trade show that arrivals by railway into Calcutta during the week ending 14th August 1915, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, increased considerably in the case of rice (1,200 tons, as against 1,000), jute (4,000 tons against 3700 tons), hides and skins (460 tons as against 200 tons) and tea (960 tons as against 450 tons). There was decrease, however, in the arrivals of wheat (4,500 tons as against 9,800 tons) and coal and coke (7,400 tons as against 94,000 tons). As usual the bulk of the arrivals of wheat and coal and coke were by the E. I. Railway and those of Jute and Tea by the E. B. S. Railway.

Taking the same periods into account, exports by sea from Calcutta showed a large increase in jute (940 tons as against 570 tons) and gunny bags (19 millions against three millions in number). The quantity of wheat exported this week was 69 tons against 28 tons in the corresponding week of last year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 30.

Rehmani	Wheeler	Dijibonti

August 31.

Sildra	Brya	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

August 31.

Chindwara	Abbott	Calcutta

The following steamers received port clearance on Tuesday.—

Steamer	Berbera	for	Karachi
"	Sailor Prince	for	London

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading on Tuesday:—

Steamer	R. Nordrak	for	Bangkok
"	Inabo Maru	for	Kobe

Tuesday, August 31, 1915.

The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru left Honkong for Singapore on the 29th instant.

S. S. Rehmani:—The steamer Rehmani, 1,872 tons, Captain H. S. Wheeler, arrived here on Monday, evening last, from Dijibouti, which port she left on the 21st instant, with a general cargo and 1 saloon and 44 deck passengers on board.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The steamer Inaho Maru, 2,886 tons, Captain Makazava, arrived here on Monday, evening from Kobe, which port she left on the 22nd July.

S S. Soldier Prince:—The steamer Soldier Prince, 2,029 tons, Captain J. G. Nouran, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo on board.

The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji on the 30th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Cannizaro	Smith	J. F. & Co
B. Berbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
C. & K. Cilicia	Battison	T. M. & Co
D. & E. Chakdara	Livingston	M. M. & Co
G. Firoza	Alexander	T. M & Co
N. Zambesi	Scott	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Netravati	K. N. & Co
Satrunji	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

	Phillips	M M. & Co
2 In		N. Y. Kaisha
3 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
5 Lavinia Westoll	Harrison	S. Smidt & Co
6 Gibraltar	Semple	K. N. & Co
7 Soldier Prince	Alexandria	D. Nanji & Sons
8 Yeboshi Maru	Nogiri	N. Y. K
10 11 Bombay Maru	Perada	N. Y. K. & Co
15 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
16 Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 City of Cairo	Parker	K. N & Co
4 Mooltan	Haddock	P. & O Co
5 Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
6 Holizones	Enyun	D Nanjee & Sons.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Itaura	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN T	STREAM.	
Alavi	Fanning	T. M. & Co
City of Agra	Davies	K N. & Co
Khosrou	Hanna	I. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Teaji	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Nurani	Thom	T. M. & Co
R. Nordraak	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
Rehmani	Whe	T. M. & Co
Sildra	Bry	Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halizones (s) 11 bales wool, J. Rajmul; 25 bales wool, R. Bachraj; 1,600 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons.

Gibraltar (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 80 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

City of Cairo (s) 105 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 39 bales wool, V. Omersee; 29 bales wool, G. Karim; 73 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 200 cwts. linseed, A. Durst; 43 bales goat hair, V. Omersee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Cairo (s) 94 cwts. Colombo roots, M. Jafferbhoy; 154 cwts. turmuric, M. Jafferbhoy; 276 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 495 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan (s) 100 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 67 bales goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 20 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 150 cwts. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 7 bales woollen and cotton cuttings, M. A. Kayum; 12 cwts. cardomoms, N. Kassum; 5 cwts. cardamom seeds, N. Kassum.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mooltan (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 104 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 62 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 7½ cwts. ivory gobla, A. Mahomedally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, I. David; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 238 cwts. kismiss, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 600 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 600 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 31.

S. S. Rikard Nordraak from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—38 boxes specie, 68,084 pieces 8,943 bundles wood teak, 7 bundles raw silk.

S. S. City of Agra from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—45 cases Nestle's milk food, 6 cases leather belting, 13 barrels lubricating greese, 939 barrels 5 crates lubricating oil, 13 cases vasline, 3 bales sole leather 150 barrels rosin, 1 box automibile, 2 cases tooth powder, 1 case mirrors, 1,069 cases nails, 107 bags cummin seed, 32 cases lamps, S. S. Bombay Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—705 cases vermouth, 5 cases liquor, 1 cask 23 cases wine, 3,700 bags sugar, 431 cases camphor, 21 cases chimney glass, 300 cases beer, 10 cases star light, 1 case watches, 105 cases soap, 794 pieces copper, 100 bales beans, 277 bales dry ginger, 54 cases glass mirror, 4 cases celluloid goods, 150 cases magnesium sulfuricum, 900 casks cement, 1 case motor car, 1 box automobile, 7 cases umbrellas, 257 bags pepper, 18 bundles gunnies, 2 cases chocolates, 180 cases preserves, 10 coils rope, 665 cases cassia, 21 cases perfumery, 7 cases hair oil, 186 cases, porcelainware, 6 cases antimonyware, 145 cases enamelledware, 6 cases drug, 1 case gold thread, 940 cases 100 packages tea, 17 cases conserves, 107 cases brandy, 8 cases imt. S. lametta, 2 cases bottled soy, 2 cases bottled sake, 65 cases glass bangles, 9 cases cotton goods, 1 case cotton blanket, 3 cases rice, 108 bags copra, 40 bags cuttle fish, 9 bags 1 box old brass, 7 bags old copper, 12 pieces 107 bars zinc, 6 cases imt. gold thread, 5 cases leatherware, 60 cases grease, 1 case essence, 100 crates potatoes, 60 cases 77 bales cotton shirting 36 cases 153 bales drill, 257 cases glass bottles, 41 cases silk yarn 5 cases 15 casks colour, 6 cases laces, 16 cases mineral water 12 cases cotton and silk goods, 7 cases cinema accessories, 1 case canned goods, 310 cans red lead, 400 pieces pig lead, 400 cases 530 chests fire crackers, 44 cases spun silk, 10 cases 4 cases cotton yarn 1 case copper thread, 1 case ivory rings, 30 bales mattings 12 cases oil, 1 case cigars, 30 cases silk goods, 7 bundles canes 5 cases paper, 15 cases mixed tissues, 525 cases ideal milk, 25 cases silk.

WEST END
Queen Anne
SILVER WATCH
Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.
MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24
Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.
MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8
Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.
MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs. 14-8
WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

EMPORIUM OF . . . .
ENGLISH & AMERICAN
BOOTS & SHOES . . .

The finest, most complete and comprehensive line of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear in Kid, Calf, Patent, Buck Leathers in Assorted Colours from shining diamond to dull black and latest tan to the deepest brown. . . . . .

Manufactured by the best English and American Makers, at prices to suit all purses.

Rs. 3 TO Rs. 50 PER PAIR.

TAJBHOY & Co.,

Baria Mansions, Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay.

BURGOYNE'S

PURE DRUGS AND

CHEMICALS.

have enjoyed the confidence of the medical profession for upwards of

175 YEARS

SURGICAL SUNDRIES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY EQUIPMENT
PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

BURGOYNE'S MEDICINES are *solely* supplied to HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES both at Home and on the Battlefields of Europe

Mr. Charles W. White, BOMBAY
Sole Representative of

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,
LONDON.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

ASTHMA
The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!
POST I/6 FREE ESPIC CIGARETTES OR POWDER
Of leading Chemists-Stores & r. St-Lazare, 20, PARIS
Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. B-27

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

IMPROVED POSITION.

CHAIRMAN'S OPTIMISTIC STATEMENT.

The fifty-first annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. A. M. Tod occupied the chair.

The report of the Directors has already been published in these columns and the Chairman in putting it before the shareholders said that they met under better circumstances than last year. They had made a good profit. The Company also had been recognised to a large extent and they ought to be very grateful to the management. The net result was that instead of occupying the whole building and more room than was actually necessary, they had let the upper floors for the rent of Rs. 15,600 per annum. By making a judicious use of the godown they had condensed the whole stock into two floors, so that the shop was a showroom only, and as soon as the goods in the showroom were exhausted they replenished them from the godown. The result was very good. The stocks in the godown were being constantly examined, and the Chairman thought that the position was considerably better.

The Poona Branch was a good investment in the past, but it was not doing well lately, and as the Board could not see any hope of its turning out as a profit, and the loss might have been very heavy, although it was a good advertisement, they had disposed of as much stock as they could in Poona and had brought down the remainder to Bombay.

The Board had done their best to reduce the expenditure and they had also tried to reduce their liabilities, as they would find after an examination of the Balance Sheet. This year their liabilities were Rs. 28,516 against Rs. 76,112 of last year, rather Rs. 19,984 against last year's Rs. 38,378. They would thus see that the board had economised. The stock was this year valued at Rs. 6,20,000 against that of Rs. 7,76,000 for last year, and they were going to reduce the stock still further. They were able to do this on account of better steamer communications with the Continent, and they could get fresher stock by indenting for smaller quantities then by having large stocks in the godowns. They had kept their stock absolutely fresh by that means, and by that means they were not running the risk of deterioration, which had been the case with Treacher and Company during the last few years.

Another matter was the payment of the audit fee of Rs. 600 which had not yet been paid. They say that the fee must be included as a liability up to March 31st last year because the enquiry related to business of 1914-15. The Board does not agree with this view. They were legally informed that it was not necessary. It was absolutely a trivial matter and absolutely immaterial.

AUDITORS' COMPLAINTS.

As regards the auditors' complaints that they were not shown the Minute Book, according to rule 145 of the Indian Companies' Act the Board was perfectly right in doing so. The Chairman believed that there were some things which it would be injurious to the interests of the Company to communicate to the Auditors, and it was not necessary to supply them with all these details for a complete report for submission to the Directors. It was necessary that an excellent auditor should be an excellent business man. They themselves admitted that it was possible to be indiscreet and they might let out important business details. There must be a certain kind of secrecy in business transactions. No two companies worked on the same lines. They had given them everything that was referred to in the accounts from the Minute Books, and if the shareholders wanted the Board to give the auditors everything that they wanted they would be making a great mistake, unless they decided that this inspection should be given. Their legal advisers had given their opinion that they were not bound to give everything. The point had been fought out in England.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

Regarding the payment of a bonus of Rs. 125 per share, there was no doubt that the Company suffered from over-capitalisation and had to pay dividends on a huge capital. They had decided to reduce the capital, but if they had paid it out of the capital that would have meant going to the Court. They could easily get the requisite permission. But that would have taken time from 6 months and more. Ultimately the Board was divided, half wanting to pay it out of the Reserve fund and the others wanting it to be paid out of the capital, for which the Court's permission had to be taken. The Chairman thought it was unsound finance to pay it out of the reserve fund, for the simple reason that they would have the same amount of capital on which to pay the dividends.

The Chairman thought that the succeeding Board would meet under more prosperous circumstances, and that the Company would rise to its old prosperity by the reduction of the capital. If they reduced the capital they would have to make far less profit than they had to do now to pay an adequate dividend.

Referring to the leaflet which had been issued, the Chairman said it was not fair. He had not heard that they and the committee had done work hand-in-hand. In fact they had never seen the Committee. The Board had got nothig to do with the Committee. The Minutes were absolutely private and they were not communicated to anyone.

He submitted that the audited accounts to March 31st 1915 and the Directors' Report be received and adopted.

This was seconded by Mr. P. H. Chichgar and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed that Mr. Barlow be re-elected. Mr. Barlow retired, but was eligible for re-election. He was one of the largest shareholders in the company. He had done disinterested work for the company. He was also a good canvasser and by that way had increased the business of the company a great deal. This was seconded by Mr. Chichgar.

Dr. Master moved an amendment that Mr. S. N. Gazdar be appointed in the place of Mr. Barlow. In moving this amendment he said that he had the highest regard for Mr. Barlow personally. He also recognised the great and disinterested work done by him for the company, but the majority of the shareholders differed from him on questions of policy. The concern was working at a loss and the majority of the shareholders were of the opinion that it should be wound up. It was necessary that something should be done in the interests of the shareholders. If they deducted rent from the Profit and Loss account there would be a loss of something like Rs. 12,000. Mr. Barlow had not even heard them in this matter. So long as the expenses of the Company were so heavy they could never succeed, and competition was also very severe. Mr. Barlow's views were not those of the shareholders. He therefore proposed that Mr. S. N. Gazdar be elected a Director. The amendment was duly seconded and passed by a majority. The original motion was then put to vote as a substantive proposition but was lost.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. BARLOW.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Barlow for his zeal in the interests of the Company, and said they were sorry to lose him. But the majority in their wisdom had thought it fit to replace him. Mr. Barlow took very genuine interests in the affairs of the company, and he therefore moved a hearty vote of thanks to him. This resolution was passed *nem con.*

Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassabhoy and Mr. A. E. Cama were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 600 each.

Mr. B. H. Wardon then moved that a payment of Rs. 125 per share to each shareholder be paid out of the reserve fund on and after the 14th September 1915. Without the permission of the shareholders this could not be done, Mr. Warden added. This was seconded by Mr. S. N. Gazdar and passed by a large majority.

The meeting terminated after the usual vote of thanks to the Board.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

PRODUCTION IN JUNE 1915.

The total quantity of yarn spun during June, 1915, amounted to 61 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 25 million lbs., as compared with 58 and 23 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, recording an increase of about 5 per cent. in the former case and one of 6 per cent. in the latter.

In the eleven months August, 1914 to June, 1915, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 597 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 264 million lbs., as against 629 million and 257 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the three months April to June 1915, the quantities were 181 million lbs. of yarn and 82 million lbs. of woven goods.

The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of June was 56 million lbs. and the imports of the same counts were 48,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 5 million lbs., and of fine counts (above No. 40) 101,000 lbs., as against 2.5 million lbs. and 690,000 lbs., respectively(of imported yarn of the same counts.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

The production of Indian weaving mills during June consisted chiefly of the description of goods stated below with the quantity (in thousands of pounds and their equivalents in yards):—

	1915		1914	
	1000 lbs	1000 yds	10 00lbs	1001 d'se
Grey and bleached piece goods—				
Shirtings & long cloth	6,885	30,187	6,207	27,049
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	2,628	11,245	2,685	13,332
Dhuties	4,676	20,989	4,576	21,868
Chadars	2,215	6,447	2,070	6,224
Coloured piece goods	5,486	23,025		22,749

During the three months April to June the production was as follows:—

	1915		1914	
	1000 lbs	1000 yds	1000 lbs	1000yds
Grey and bleached piece goods—				
Shirtings & long cloth	24,091	102,914	19,613	86,618
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	8,442	36,613	8,000	36,045
Dhuties	19,291	87,449	14,857	69,005
Chadars	6,290	18,659	5,770	17,474
Coloured piece goods	15,334	66,865	14,066	60,263

THE EXCISE DUTY.

The excise duty of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* realised on woven goods in June, 1915, amounted to Rs. 3,15,615 and in the three months April to June 1915, Rs. 6,73,596, as compared with Rs. 3,37,609 and Rs. 8,24,727, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1914. The value of goods in Indian mills is thus estimated at Rs. 90,17,571 in June 1915, and at Rs. 2,35,63,629 in the three months April to June 1915. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in June 1915, was Rs. 3,69,79,922 and that in the three months April to June 1915, Rs. 9,33,83,701.

Mr. T.J. Lewis who is reported missing in the Dardanelles is the Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway and Major of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles. He was on leave when the war broke out and volunteering for active service he was gazetted Captain in the Lincolns. He is an able man who is much liked. He is keen on various sports and is an excellent yatchtsman and has competed regularly in the Cochin Regatta.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
„ Sales of East Indi	..	..
„ Imports	.. .. ..	1,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	5.81d
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. ..	7.95d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	October ..	9.94
	January ..	9.37
New York Official noon call	October ..	9.92
	January ..	9.38
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October ..	9.55
	January ..	9.96

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
August.	5.57	5.66
Aug.-Spet ..	5.57	5.64
Sept.-Oct.	5.60	5.64
Oct.-Nov.	5.66	5.71
Nov.-Dec.	5.71	5.75
Dec.-Jan.	5.75	5.79
Jan.-Feb	5.79	5.83
Feb.-Mar.	5.82	5.87
Mar.-Apl.	5.86	5.90
Apl.-May	5.90	5.93
May-June	5.93	5.96
June-July	5.95	5.98
July-Aug.	5.98	6.01
Aug.-Sept.	6.00	6.02

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

M.G. Bengal Good	4.15
„ „ Fully Good	4.30
„ „ Fine	4.45
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	4.65
„ „ „ Fine..	4.95
„ Broach Good	5.10
„ „ Fully Good	5.25
„ „ Fine	5.40
„ Scinde Good	4.15
„ „ Fully Good	4.30
„ „ Fine	4.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 30th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	}	10,000
„ „ to Continent	}	
Futures at New York Oct. ..	..	9.66—24
Futures at New York Jan. ..	..	10.10—23
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	9.75—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	9.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	9.47—19
Futures at New Orleans January	..	9.87—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	6½
Demand Bills		461.25
Silver Commercial Bars		46⅞

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the Crop is 69.2 per cent.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	23
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian and continental buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 15/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
„ 7 day market loans ..	4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 354,000.	
On London at Paris Francs	27.66

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 30th.

3½ %	1925-1928	£ 92⅛
4½ %	1925-1945	£ 97 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 30th

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship July Sellers 56/9

TONE:—Quiet.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.

TONE:—Quiet.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July Sellers 54/6

TONE:—Quiet.

Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers 54½

Choice White Bombay, Nominal.

TONE:—Quiet.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,175,000

Karachi Barley Aug.-Sept. Buyers 37/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

Victorian Nominal.

New South Wales Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers 57/6

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. sellers 59

Rapeseed, Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. sellers. 52

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. B-26

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers 57/3

Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Sellers 52/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (stound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull Sellers. £8-7-6

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£80½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£68½
Copper Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	£45
Tin Plates C.L.F Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.L.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£17/5
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/December.	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December.	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/December.	21/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec.	23

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-September Sellers	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct. Buyers	2/4⅜

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 31.

In spite of a return Bullish Bureau report. (69.2 p.c.) New York advices showed weakness and the local market has ruled quiet with a return downward tendency.

No business of any importance has been reported in contracts, but ready cotton is in good demand.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal, September 185.

Fine Khamgaum Akola, September, 208.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916

Fully Good Bengal, January 201.

Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 225.

Good Broach, April, 256.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	257	Apr. 25'16
M.G.	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	209	202	..	Jan. 25'16
E.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	185	..	..	Sept. 1915
Do.	217	..	..	Nov. 1915
Do.	202	..	..	Dec. 1915
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	225	..	..	Jan. 1916
„ „ „	209	..	..	Sept. 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	225	Do.
E.G. Western ..	..	..	194	Do.
M.G. Westerns ..	..	..	206	Do.
M.G. Miraj ..	..	..	226	Do.
M.G. Compta ..	..	..	226	Do.
E.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference
Khandesh ..	253.991	475.851	—221.860
Central India ..	183.386	258.790	— 75.414
Barsi & Nagar ..	171.448	299.100	—127.652
Berar	434.090	512.537	— 77.541
Central Provinces ..	218.661	297.988	— 79.327
Dhollera	201.564	429.124	—227.460
Broach	243.647	400.058	—157.411
Compta & Dharwar.	121.416	125.245	— 33.829
Westerns ..	172.509	126.620	pl. 51.889
United Prov. ..	387.674	484.562	— 96.888
Rajputana ..	88.310	158.578	— 69.768
Sind	118.399	63.960	pl. 54.439
Persian	814	1.128	— 314
American	195	2.305	— 2.110
Egyptian	823	1.718	— 895
Other Sorts ..	3.016	1.380	pl. 1.636
Total ..	2,676,423	3,738,004	—1,062,581

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 30th August, 1915:—

Cotton ..	5,405 Bales.
Wheat ..	17,275 cwts.
Linseed ..	2,610 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	4,292 „
Ginjellyseed ..	76 „
Groundnuts ..	3,188 „
Castorseed ..	7,227 „
Rice ..	2,422 „
Myrabollams ..	445 „
Cottonseed ..	6,233 „
Mowraseed ..	480 „
Gram ..	4,042 „
Joowar ..	16,848 „
Maize ..	104 „
Barley ..	2,560 „

DS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 6-15-6, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi Sept. ..... Rs. 7-2-3, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8-3, B. T. per cwt.

Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 9-4, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-6, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-15, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts ..... Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4-3, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-11-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed ..... Rs. 23, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	..	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail	..	1s. 3 15-16d
T. T. Forward	..	1s. 3 15-16d. October.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready		1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	..	1s. 4¼d. Sept.
Do. 6 Months' Sight Ready	..	1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s do	..	Nominal

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B-16

Are you anxious about Baby?

If so, you should do as this mother did—your anxiety would disappear, and your Baby would have every chance of being healthy and bonnie, firm and strong. The mother writes she "had great difficulty in finding a suitable food, and tried nearly all the first-class foods, but nothing proved satisfactory" The child had violent diarrhœa, so the doctor ordered white of an egg with water. She got worse. The mother goes on to say, "I was told by a doctor (connected with one of the largest Children's Hospitals) that Glaxo was the only remedy. From that time she has gained six ounces a week without a stop."

This is because Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. The Glaxo process causes the nourishing curd of the milk to form into light, tiny particles, so that every baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows.

Give your Baby Glaxo and see the difference, see the joy and pleasure with which he takes his Glaxo, and see how much stronger he is, how he rewards you with his smiles and gurgles of delight.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

2363

The only Original and Genuine

"EL ALIENTO"

Rs. 7 Per 50.

As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.

Trial solicited. Satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. **D. MERWAN & Co.,** MEDOWS ST BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "MERWANCO."

60 d-s Hongkong	131⅛
Do. Shanghai	167½
60 d-s Yokohama	159⅜

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-4-0
Australian Do.	24-10-0
Bombay Do.	24-5-0.
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-3-0
Silver ex-duty Read	59-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day and a moderate amount of business was recorded during the course of the day. Tata Iron and Steel shares remained unchanged.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids improved to Rs. 537½, Fazulbhai to Rs. 380 and Standard to Rs. 880.

Madhavji remained stationary at Rs 1,077½.

Swadeshi changed hands at Rs. 1,362½ and Centrals at Rs. 1,762½.

Indu-re Malwas kept steady at Rs. 173½.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 181½. Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 117½.

Finlays declined to Rs. 232½ and New Great Eastern to Rs. 188½.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,580.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 199.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 560. Sara Sirajgunj at Rs. 96 and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 71½.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation kept in demand at Rs. 887½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood at Rs. 104½ and Deferred at Rs. 203. Preference were stationary at Rs. 167½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares advanced to Rs. 257.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 90.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 99 1/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

In yesterday's Share Market business was done on a small scale. The market for coal was as follows:—Raneegunge 25¼, Teetulmari 10¼ and 10⅜.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was in demand at 89/15 and small sums at 99/3 and 89/4.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

In the share market to-day the jute shares were firm but the range of transactions was limited and other sections were lifeless. The quotations for coal were: Burma Dhemo 9¼, Bhulan Bararce 21½, Jumoni 3½, and Raneegunge 25¼.

The transactions in the Government Paper, 3½ per cent., were at Rs. 88-12 and small sums Rs. 89 and Rs. 89-2.

At the last meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee it was unanimously decided to remit the octroi on motor cars.

PAPER-PULP MANUFACTURE

A LECTURE BY MR. S. DHRUVA.

Mr. Sumanas Dhruva, Paper-Pulp Expert, Bansda State, addressing the Indian Guild of Science at the Prarthana Mandir on Friday the 27th August, remarked that the paper-pulp industry and the industry of paper manufacture were two distinct fields of scientific work. It was only very recently that pulp came to be manufactured to serve as raw material for paper. There were two separate processes of manufacture, the mechanical and the chemical. In India experiments had been made with the Exparto grass, and some other grass varieties, but it was claimed for the bamboo that it presented several markedly advantageous features. It had little mass resistance to the action of solvents in comparison with other impervious hard woods, in spite of its high specific gravity. It was resistant to mechanical force in the transverse direction only.

The bamboo was subject only to the chemical processes, of which either the sulphite or the soda process was used. The former, however, exercises a less destructive effect on the fibre. A modern factory must be erected as near the jungles as possible, and it would require an outlay of from five to seven lakhs. The market for pulp was very extensive. As the lecturer pointed out in reply to the numerous questions from the audience, the question of sale need not cause anxiety to the investor. He instanced a case where a pulp manufacturing concern in China sold its material in France and pointed that with proper outlay there was a great chance of utilising most profitably the Dang Bamboo variety, D. strictus and also other species in North India.

MADRAS REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

CAREERS OF RELEASED MAHOMEDAN LADS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

The following resume of the career of Mahomedan lads who passed through the Chingleput (Madras) Reformatory School will be welcome to all interested in the problem of juvenile criminals. The number of boys admitted since the school was started is 156, of these 80 chose tailoring for their trade, 23 blacksmithy, 12 carpentry, 7 weaving, 24 the band or bugling and 1 gardening. As regards their after career, 3 enlisted in the Army, 5 in the Police, and 6 in the Salt Department. 20 per cent were following the trade taught them in the school and 50 per cent other trades, 5 per cent were reconvicted and the whereabouts of 10 per cent was not known. Of the rest 3 were appointed teachers, 12 peons in the Judicial or Revenue Department and 10 were petty traders.

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. B-24

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 2.

Gokul Ashtami Holiday.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Gymkhana.
Poona Races.
Telang Anniversary: Public Address by Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik, M.A., Hira Baug, 4 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, B.V.A.

Colaba, Aug. 31.

No. 816 Parades.
Wednesday:—7 a.m. Signallers.
No. 1 Company will parade at Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.
No. 2 Company parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.
Friday:—7 a.m. Signallers.
No. 1 Company will parade at Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.
No. 2 Company parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.
Saturday:—7 a.m. Recruits, Rifle Drill.

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—Old Comrades ..... Teike
Overture.—Tancredi ..... Rossini
Valse.—Oh oh! Delphine ..... Caryll
Selection.—The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Humoreske ..... Dvorak
Melodies from—Our Miss Gibbs ... Caryll
Two Step.—Get out and get under Abrahams

LECTURE AT THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY

At the Catholic Library, Cavel Street, tomorrow at 7 p.m., a Lecture will be delivered by Mr. S. J. Noronha, on the "British Empire." Revd. Father Goodier, S. J., Principal, St. Xavier's College, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One death from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Monday. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality during the day was 63, as compared with 99 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 90 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,153 out of which 6 were found to be plague stricken.

THE TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal, Mr. Vasantrao Narayan Naik, M.A., will deliver a public address to-morrow, the anniversary day of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Hira Baug near the C. P. Tank (Madhow Baug.) Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare, J.P., will preside.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN BOMBAY.

The total number of motor vehicles registered by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, upto 30th June 1915 was as under: motor cars and motor cycles 3,882, motor omnibuses 100, total 3,982. Of this total, 1,278 had mofussil addresses, 2,529 Bombay addresses, 136 were of cancelled numbers and 39 were licensed to dealers.

AN ANTI-GAMBLING MEETING.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Social Service League Anti-Gambling Committee, Bombay, will be held at Sukhlaji Street, Grant Road, to-day at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Harjiwan Kalidas Mehta, I. K. Yagnik, M. C. Parikh, and Pandit Maharani Shanker Sharma will address the meeting and Mr. A. V. Thakkar, of the Servants of India Society, Bombay, will preside.

FATAL BURNS.

Premkore, a Hindu woman, residing in a house in Vithalvadi Lane, was yesterday admitted into the G. T. Hospital, suffering from the effects of burns. She said she was near the fire-place, when a bottle of spirit of wine slipped from her hand, which set fire to her clothes. She cried out for help, and the neighbours ran into the room in which she was found to be alone, and they put out the flames. She succumbed to her injuries shortly after admission into the hospital.

JAPANESE LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Osaka Shosen Kaishen have been running their steamers to Bombay for the past two years, but their business here has been conducted through agents. From September 1st, however, this enterprising Company will open their own offices in Bombay, under the management of their late Hongkong Manager, Mr. Y. Asai. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has a fleet of 120 vessels, representing a tonnage of about 2:0,600. These steamers are running on 44 regular lines including the Trans-Pacific line to Tacoma. The branches of the Company in various countries number 32 and their agencies 216.

A LECTURE BY GENERAL MAY.

THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

(News Bureau.)

DARJEELING, Aug. 31

At the Volunteers' Headquarters last evening General May delivered a lecture on the battle of Salamanca to a very large audience, who were enabled to attend owing to a sudden break in the weather which had been abnormally rainy.

In the course of his lecture General May referred to the coalition which was formed in Europe to circumvent the aspirations of Napoleon, who aimed at the conquest of the Continent while our fleet merely guarded the coast line but did its work more than efficient. The method adopted then was what was being faithfully followed to-day by the Allies who were determined to crush the aspirations of the Huns, who desired nothing short of universal dominion. When entering into the details of the position of the respective forces which took part in this memorable battle, reference was made to a model of the field of action. Of course, the numbers engaged then were infinitely smaller than the vast armies now arraigned on each side. In conclusion, the lecturer described the battle as Wellington's greatest achievement.

U. P. MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CAWNPORE.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

A Cawnpore correspondent wires that a public meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore will be held on the afternoon of Sunday, the 5th September to consider the provisions of the New Municipalities Bill now before the Local Legislative Council.

In view of the great importance of this measure it has been thought desirable to convene a conference of leading members of the Municipal Boards in the Province and representatives of important public bodies and others so that the main provisions of the Bill may be discussed and an agreement reached, if possible, regarding the changes which may be thought to be desirable to make the measure acceptable to the Municipal Boards cancerned.

KOTLA DOCOITIES.

TWENTY PERSONS ARRESTED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 31.

With respect to dacoities at Kotla in Multan district it has been reported that the authorities are trying their best to make a thorough investigation into the matter and that about twenty persons have been arrested.

One of these has made a confession and may become an approver.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The Government of Bengal will shortly address the Government of India on the question of making the appointment of the Deputy Director of Fisheries in Bengal permanent.

The tenure of this appointment which was tentatively created for four years, will expire in November next and the recommendation of the Government of Bengal to make it permanent will also include the suggestion of the appointment of an understudy who will eventually become Director of Fisheries, Behar and Orissa. Thus if the suggestion of the Government of Bengal is accepted by the Government of India the jurisdiction of the Fisheries Department will be much curtailed.

REGISTAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

A conference will be held on the 2nd September presided over by the Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell and attended by the Hon. Mr. Kerr, the Hon. Mr. Berley, the Hon. Mr. K. C. De, Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Rai Bahadur J. M. Mitra, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, to discuss the reference made by the Government of India on the question of continuing the post of Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and make a final recommendation as to its permanence.

The tenure of this appointment expires with the financial year of 1915-16. It is probable that the Government of India will address the Secretary of State on this question when submitting the report of the Maclagan Committee.

DEHRA DUN WAR HOSPITAL.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial War and Relief Fund has endowed, at the cost of Rs. 6,000, three beds in the St. John Ambulance Hospital at Dehra Dun which has been opened there for the treatment of seriously wounded lads soldiers.

BOMBAY SLUMS.

GOVERNMENT EXPERT'S VIEWS.

A meeting of the members of the Housing Association was held in the hall of the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Hon. Mr. Orr presiding. The chairman explained the Trust's scheme for the improvement of slums. He said that nobody was more alive to the necessity of the slum improvement than the Trust. They had already improved various slum areas and they proposed to continue to devote their attention to the improvement of slums. He (Mr. Orr) then read a note from Mr. A. M. Mirams, the Town Planning expert, who said:—

"In my letter quoted therein I confined myself to housing in connection with the smaller towns and villages, but there is reason why housing somewhat on the lines mentioned therein should not be provided for Bombay City, but of course such developments would not be suitable for a quarter already built over, inasmuch as the cost of the land would be prohibitive and road making would be an expensive item.

In rural districts the land charge per house would be almost negligible and road making charges very trifling e.g., I am preparing a scheme embracing perhaps 10 acres in Lonand largely as the outcome of the Government Order above, quoted, and on inspection of the locality yesterday I find that I am able to select a site with a rocky outcrop which means practically no road making charges and which is excellent for building purposes but would only cost about Rs. 120 per acre for land.

Such conditions cannot, I think, be found in an accessible quarter on the island of Bombay. This being, so, the cost of land in Bombay would be an item of importance, and road making could not be ignored. Here I ought to say that for a garden colony for the poorer people there should be little road making at all. The term road connotes vehicular traffic and this is not wanted in such a scheme as I have in mind. The area under development would of course have to be connected with a main road, by means of a subsidiary road, but the houses themselves need only flank a well drained 10 feet foot path. There is not much that is new in this method of treatment; we are familiar with it in not only English but Continental countries, where garden suburbs have been developed.

ROAD CHARGES AND RENT.

No one knows much better than the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust how road charges pile up the rent against the tenant. It is one of the axioms of Town Planning that the roads should be so constructed as to be wide enough for the use that will have to be made of them, without being unnecessarily wide. A skilful Town Planner will provide ample space between houses but only a small part of that space will be a metalled roadway in the case of small residential property.

I am not of opinion that the housing question of Bombay will be absolutely settled by the transference of the occupants of all residential areas in the congested quarter to garden suburbs outside. There will always be a certain number of people who prefer to live in the town, but I do emphatically say that it will only be by the provision of housing accommodation on cheap land in the suburb that any appreciable effect will be made on the wretched state of affairs that exists to-day.

To enable private owners to provide for the poorer clases an economic rent must be available, and to induce the people to leave their over-crowded tenements they must be offered cheaper living conditions as well as a more healthy environment. The fare they will have to pay for train or tram (for of course one of these facilities is essential) plus their new rent, should be less than they are paying in their crowded quarters now. This is possible in the case of the artizan, but when we come to deal with the poorest class the question is a different one, and in Bombay it would only be by the most frugal methods that a structure suitable for human habitation could be erected to pay an economic return. This then must be the line of attack.

EXAMPLE OF WESTERN CITIES.

After all the poorest classes need a helping hand and this has been recognised in most of the largest towns in the Western hemishere. The Municipal authorities have of recent years spent very large sums on the housing of the working classes and they have frequently done so at a loss of capital, but the net result has been by no means a loss. Liverpool is perhaps the best instance of this. I cannot stop to-day to do more than mention this instance of a city who gladly spends over 3 lakhs a year on housing and this is the cost to the taxpayers. But they say they have to spend 3½ times this sum on hospitals and 18 lakhs on city cleaning and they do not think 3 lakhs a year is too much to spend on saving human life. But although they lose this sum on housing, yet they save large sums in other ways e.g., on the police, poor law, hospitals, etc. The death rate from consumption alone has dropped during the last 10 years from 4 per thousand to 1.9. A saving in life of over 50 per centum.

Other towns provide extensively for the housing of the working classes. London County Council alone has built accommodation for over 40,000, and the 28 borough councils have all done their share and made further provision. The London County Council have gone in for a policy of clearing slum sites and have constructed large blocks of tenements on the cleared areas. On the total cost of nearly 6 crores they get a net return of about 2 per cent. Of recent years they have adopted the policy of providing housing estates in the suburbs with result that they are able as a consequence of cheaper land to get a much better return, and instead of building tenement buildings can erect small dwellings with plenty of open spaces.

I feel I have occupied too much of your time with this lengthy note, but my excuse must be the urgency and importance of the problem of properly housing those who are unable to do anything for themselves.

I feel that Professor Muller has suggested the right lines of development, but for the reasons I have stated, do not think that Rs. 22 per annum would be possible in Bombay.

Assuming, however, it were in the neighbourhood of double that sum it would be putting the poorest classes in an infinitely better position than they are to-day."

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

WILL BALOO PLAY?

The exclusion of the premier Hindu bowler, Mr. P. Baloo, from the Hindu for the first round of the Poona Tournament team has as expected provoked a storm of adverse criticism, and a wish has been almost universally expressed that the Selection Committee should reconsider its decision and include the great cricketer in the Hindu representative eleven. There is little doubt that if he is requested to lend his services to the team he will forego all other considerations in favour of that of the interests of Hindu cricket, which he has so much at heart. Any member of the team, if asked by the Committee, will gladly stand down in favour of the great bowler.

Mr. H. F. Mulla, who was included in the Parsi representative eleven as a wicket-keeper, has written to Mr. J. M. Divecha, Honorary Secretary to the Parsi Selection Committee, expressing his inability to participate in the Quadrangular contest. Mr. P. J. Chinoy has been asked to keep wicket, in his place.

The Mahomedan Selection Committee was to have met yesterday, but the meeting has been postponed and it will take place most probably to-day.

The return match betwween the Bombay Gymkhana and Parsi Gymkhana comes off to-morrow, when both sides are putting strong elevens in the field. It was to have been a whole-day game, but the Bombay Gymkhana have written to the Parsi Gymkhana proposing its conversion into a half-day fixture. The match will consequently commence at 2-30 p. m. instead of in the morning. The following will take the field for the Parsi Gymkhana.—

1. Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.)
2. Dr. H. D. Kanga.
3. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
4. Mr. S. M. Chothia.
5. Mr. C. Bulsara.
6. Mr. N. B. Saklatwala.
7. Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
8. Mr. M. B. Vatcha.
9. Mr. A. H. Wadia.
10. Mr. B. E. Dadachanji.
11. Mr. N. P. Pavri.

HINDU TEAM FOR QUADRANGULAR CONTEST.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be a mark of great obligation if you will kindly allow me space for a few lines in your columns about the Hindu team selected last Sunday. The exclusion of that demon bowler Baloo from the Hindu Team has surprised the supporters of the Hindu team. This great cricketer as all know has been rendering unspeakable services to the Hindus for the last so many years. Is it not then, a great surprise that his past services are forgotten? His name has been a terror to many of the best batsmen. Whenever he held the leather in his hand, the batsman, though settled would take great precautions in playing the ball. The slightest overconfidence in a batsman proved the cause of his dismissal. It will be a great favour, if this "Old Baloo" as he is called by many of his opponents, is requested to face in the field those worthy antagonists with whom he had not the occasion to play after our severe defeat two years before. Baloo's services do not end only in bowling. His sound judgment and deep in sight into the defects of a batsman will be of great help to the Hindu skipper. After this request, if Baloo consents to take the field he will not only be rendering service to the Hindu Team but to the whole Hindu community.

Looking to the selection of the Parsi Team we find many players who have not at all made any decent score in the past few years and yet are included in the Team. The Parsis represent a strong bowling side while the Hindus have only four bowlers and they are not even quite up to the standard. With the failure of Chandarana and Sempre the Hindus will be handicapped. The inclusion of a second wicket-keeper is undoubtedly surprising. There is no necessity of a second wicket-keeper. Either Mr. Diveker or Mr. Bhusari should be removed and that place must be given to Mr. Talpade who though a weak field, would prove to be absolutely helpful, when there is a bad want of bowlers. This crack bat never loses his nerves in times of gravest crisis. But while proposing his name the name of that great bowler should not be forgotten. The time is not past for the members of the Selection Committee to make any change that my humble request lays before them. And the inclusion of his name would be received with great joy by the supporters of the Hindu Team.—Yours, etc.

B.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really very surprising to find the exclusion of P. Balu and C. V. Mehta who are known as veteran players in India, from the eleven who are going to play for the Hindus against the Parsees in the first round of the Quadrangular Cricket contest at Poona on the 6th, 7th and 8th September. The Parsi on their part have given due attention to their veteran players. Why should not the Hindus then?

If the Hindu Selection Committee can still change the team, I most humbly invite their attention to P. Balu and C. V. Mehta.—Yours, etc.

Poona, Aug. 31. R. V. S.

[We have received a number of letters criticising the Committee's selection, but we have not room for their publication.—Editor "B. C."]

CRICKET

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS, BOMBAY, V. POONA TELAGUS

The above match was played at Poona, on the Fergusson College Gymkhana ground, on Sunday and ended in a draw. Scores:—

POONA TELAGUS.

Mackle S. 17, Lucka N. B. 4, Ayangar 32, Rawtoo 39, Erram S. S. 20, Cutter 15, Lamkaje not out Laka G. N., Telang S. N., Naidu C. G., Satoor L. M. did not bat, Extras 16, Total 146.

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS, BOMBAY

Khandre M. G. 1, Swami K. R. not out 56, Satla M. S. 22, Pupala D. L. 1, Satoma K. K. 0, Kale V. B. 0, Jilkar K. S., Kalewar D. S., Kalewar Y. S., Paknath N. L., Dorpell V. S. did not bat, Extras 12, Total (for 5 wickets) 92.

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS BOMBAY, V. P.Y.C. HINDU GYMKHANA

This cricket match was played at Poona on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Joshi A. G. 4, Agandi S. K. 13, Bhonsale B. M. 19, Deodhar D. B. (Snr.) 45, Uchandale S. G. 26, Bhusari B. S. 48, Tilak H. G. 12, Musumdar B. S. 4, P. H. Barve not out 6, Vaidya R. K., Joshi V. D. did not bat, Extras 22, Total (innings declared closed) 204.

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Khandre M. G. 5, Swami K. R. 51, Satla M. S. not out 25, Rajanna 0, Pupala D. L. 10, Kale V. B., Kalewar D. S., Laxman, Kalewar Y. S., Paknath N. L., Darpell V. S. did not bat, Extras 6, Total (for 4 wickets) 97.

FRIENDS' UNION C C V ISLAM GYMKHANA

Played on Sunday at Islam Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the Friends' Union by 29 runs. Scores:—

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

V. V. Kantak, 23; B. A. Dalvi, 8; D. K. Telang, 2; Vithal, 48; V. M. Kaikini, 7; K. A. Date, 23; W. B. Talpade, 1; D. A. Shete, 5; S. S. Dongre, 2; N. Y. Prabhakar, 3; R. K. Telang, 0; extras 6; total 125.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ismail Naik, 16; C. M. Ali, 15; S. A. Razak, 5; Nazir Husein, 0; S. A. Aziz, 33; K. Tambowala, 2; Peermahomed, 20; M. Omer, 0; M. A. Hakim, 0; K. Shanawala, 1; M. Vahale, 0; extras 4; total 96.

DECCAN COLLEGE V, ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The first round tie in the Northcote Challenge Shield competition between these two teams was played on the Fergusson College ground on Thursday and Friday and resulted in a win for the Engineering College team by 13. Scores:—

Engineering College - 107 plus 110 equal 217
Deccan College ..... 124 plus 80 equal 204

CRICKET AT KIRKEE.

AMMN: FACTORY C.C. V. WILTSHIRE REGT. C.C.

The above match was played on Sunday on the Factory ground, Kirkee, and resulted in a win for the Ammunition Factory C. C. by 44 runs. Scores:—

AMMN. FACTORY C. C.

Correa A. V. (Capt.) 10, Castelino L. 15, D'Souza G. 0, Dewjee 31, Rama Luxuman 12, Shanker Shiva 4, Sheik Kadar 1, Nathu Peera 3, Udaya Nama 2, Hanumant Nama 3, Luxuman 0, Extras 19, Total 100.

WILTSHIRE REGT. C. C.

Diavin 1, Gillman 1, Waite 1, Knight 0, Pile 1, Huges 5, King 14, Palmer 6, Wickham 4, Peck 12, Pike 3, Extras 8, Total 56.

ANOTHER CRICKET PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—A curious incident happened in a match played between two local teams last Sunday. The batsmen after completing one run discovered there was an overthrow, but before the second run could be completed they decided to rush back to their respective wickets. As one of the batsmen was nearing his wickets, and presumably was within the popping-crease, his bat slipped out of his hands and spreadeagled his wickets.

The umpire on being appealed to, decided the batsman not out. Is the decision correct?—Yours, etc.

INTERESTED.

[The batsman should have been given out "hit wicket"—the ball still being in play. Ed. "B. C."]

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

GONDAL STATE CENTRE

An examination of the First-Aid-Class of the teachers of schools in Gondal was held on the 13th July, 1915, by Dr. Hari Bhicaji Naik, Chief Medical Officer, Gondal State. The lectures were delivered by the Medical Officer, in charge Gondal State Hospital. The following were declared to have passed:—Messrs. Jatashanker H. Mehta, Prabhashanker W. Mehta, Harilal D. Doshi, Ratilal M. Ghoda, Liladhar V. Sanghvi, Chunilal M. Patel and Dhirajlal V. Sheth.

THE MYSTERY OF HOMING BIRDS.

Recent experiments with homing birds form the subject of an interesting article in "Harper's" for August. As many will be aware, the homing instinct of pigeons and similar birds constitutes a problem which has hitherto defied scientific solution. The most diverse theories have been advanced to account for the feats which such birds accomplish, such as the magnetic theory of Thanzies, the contrepied ("backtracking") theory of Reynaud, the inherited memory theory of Kingsley, and many others; but of them all the only one which has gained any sort of general acceptance is that known as the visual landmark theory which ascribes the birds' successful flights to their recognition of specific objects.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

6TH DEVONS (1) INST. LUSO-INDIANO (0)

One of the scraggiest and slowest games yet witnessed on the Cooperage was played last evening, between the 6th Devons and the Institute Luso-Indianos. The game ended in favour of the Devons by a solitary goal. The score is a very true index of the day's play, both sides being fairly evenly matched. Aimless kicking and faulty passing characterised the game. The Instituto Luso-Indianos forwards worked the ball down well but lacked the requisite amount of finish to score. The inside-right showed distinct distaste for tackling his man. Numerous chances offered where a kick and a rush would doubtless have resulted in a score, but the forwards failed to do the needful. Down and Powell were the only forwards who displayed any form whatsoever, while the halves were a hopeless trio and continually hampered the movements of the forwards. Castell at back was very sure and tackled admirably. D'Silva in goal saved well, but is much too inclined to use his feet in clearing, where it would be safer to use his hands. For the winners Hicks and Doidge were most conspicious in the defence. The latter being frequently responsible for clever tackling. Forde's movements at centre-half caused a good deal of laughter amongst the spectators. Hendia and Risdon were the pick of the forwards. Risdon shot at every opportunity, but several times would have been wiser in going in further with the ball before shooting. Hendra scored the only goal of the evening. Mitchell, in goal, had a very lazy time of it.

Mr. Bennett was in charge of the whistle and failed to detect the free use of "elbows" by several players and did not instil the requisite amount of energy into his movements which is essential to the duties of a referee. On one occasion one of the Institute backs clearly handled inside the penalty area, but Mr. Bennett failed to spot this infringement of the rules.

Devons.—Goal, Mitchell; backs, Hicks and Dordge; halves, Padden, Forde and Strinchcombe; forwards, Hobbs, Hendra, Risdon, Powesland and Cawsey.

Inst. Luso-Indiano.—Goal, D'Silva; backs, A. D'Souza and Castell; halves, A. N. Other, P. D'Sa and Pereira; forwards, Down, Gonsalves, Powell, J. D'Sa and D'Alves.

RESULT UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	9	8	0	1	35	2	17
Medicals	10	7	2	1	21	6	13
Y. M. C. A.	9	5	2	2	11	10	12
Bombay Gymkhana	7	5	1	1	31	6	11
6th Devons	10	3	5	2	12	18	8
Bengal United	9	2	5	1	9	18	5
Inst. Luso-Indiano	9	1	7	1	3	23	3
Lusitanians	9	0	8	1	2	41	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. BENGAL UNITED.

DOGS OR FLOWERS?

FUTURE OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, at the Royal Botanic Gardens, London, on Aug. 10, the Rev. C. N. Edgington expressed the hope that in the near future the Society would revert to the custom of holding flower shows in the gardens. At present the gardens were used mainly for dog shows. He greatly deplored the fact that the Society had degenerated from having exhibitions of flowers to having exhibitions of dogs. He had been associated with the Society long enough to remember the flower shows that used to be held in the gardens—shows that rivalled those of the Royal Horticultural Society. (Applause.)

Another Fellow, while anxious that everything should be done in regard to the scientific study of flowers, thought that they should also make room for the dogs, because the patrons of the dog shows were great supporters of the Society. He hoped that the School of Gardening would produce lady gardeners.

Sir Malcolm Morris (treasurer) agreed with Mr. Edgington. "This is the Royal Botanic Society of London," he said, "and it is intended to be a botanical society to encourage the development of flowers and to teach botany. It has gone adrift in years gone by." The Society had been allowed to get into difficulties, and until it was pulled out of those difficulties they could not get rid of the various means which kept them alive. The dog shows had kept the Society alive, and they were grateful to them. The moment the financial position of the Society was secured the Council would agree to get rid of the dog shows, and they would revert to flower shows. The Society had now a financial scheme under which they would be able to consolidate their debt, and in a limited number of years the Society would be absolutely out of debt. In order to get rid of the dogs, &c., they wanted 500 new Fellows. If they could get that number the Society would be in a perfect financial position, and would be able to develop not only the beauty of flowers but also the scientific study of them. (Applause.)

Sir William Dunn, who presided, agreed that the gardens should not be used for dog shows, and said they would get rid of them when that was possible. The Society, he said, had had to contend with a great many disadvantages, owing to the war. Amusements had been curtailed, but the usefulness of the gardens had been kept before the public, and it was satisfactory to note that in the seven months ending July 31 they had enrolled 193 new Fellows and members. (Applause.)

The annual report was unanimously adopted and it was announced that in future a balance sheet would be issued to members.

THE
KATNI CEMENT
&
INDUSTRIAL
Co., Ltd.
Works: Katni, C.P.
Manufacturers of
"PEACOCK" Brand
INDIAN PORTLAND
CEMENT.
Quality Guaranteed over British
Standard Specification.
Send orders and enquiries to
AGENTS:
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road,
BOMPAY

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Graham's Building.
Telephone. 683 BOMBAY Telegrams. 'OILWELLS.'
IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN BENZINE
Kerosene rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150°.
Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°
Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°
Swan brand 125°
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
SUBPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.
BREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly.. .. .. „ 8
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 4
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly.. .. .. „ 11
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 6

CHERRY (Sakura)
BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.
Sold by—
Messrs. A. Fazulbhai & Co. Hinganghat, C. P,
A. H. Naser Ladiwala .. Duncan Road, Bombay.
Abdul Vahed Kumberali Bros. Nagdevi St.
Cooper & Co. .. Abdul Rehman Street.
Sha Dayabhai Ambalal..Mandvi, Bombay.
Ebrahim & Co...63, Main Street, Poona.
Sole Agent: T. HARA,
P. O. Box "B" 374, Bombay.

"VIRA"
LACING TOOL
For Special wire-laced Joints
Suitable for all types of machine belting.
A fully illustrated card sent on request, or the tool can be inspected at our premises.
Home Indent orders accepted by
BOMBAY TRADING Co.,
Baria Building, Pydowrie, BOMBAY.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

Leading Articles.	Page.
Mahomedan Education	6
An Administrative Epic.—IV.	6
Notes of the Day	6
Foreign News.	
War Telegrams	7
Indian Telegrams	7, 8 & 9
Bombay & Provincial.	
Treacher and Company's Affairs	3
Samson Case	8
Bombay Slums	5
Bombay Improvement Trust	8
General News.	
Bombay City and Suburbs	5
A Page for the Home	11
Law Intelligence	9
Sporting News	5
Commercial	4
Shipping	3
The Weather	3
Illustrations	11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 1, 1915.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

It was in January 1914 that Mr. (now Sir) Muhammed Yusuf Ismail generously placed a sum of eight lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for the promotion of the higher education of Mahomedan youths, leaving to the Government full discretion as to the particular objects to which the donation should be devoted, but indicating a preference for the foundation of a Mahomedan college affiliated to the Bombay University. After nearly two years of deliberation the Government, according to the press-note which we published yesterday, are now in a position to indicate the broad conclusions to which they have been led, and these conclusions resolve themselves into a scheme providing for the establishment of a boarding school for Mahomedans, teaching the full high school course and designed and equipped in accordance with modern educational and hygienic ideas. The scheme does not commend itself to us for various reasons and especially because we do not think that "it offers the best solution of the question how to utilize to the greatest immediate advantage the funds which Sir Muhammed Yusuf's munificence has made available for the furtherance of Mahomedan education in the Presidency." It is, of course, undeniable that the Mahomedans of this Presidency, as of any other parts of the country, are woefully backward in education,—whether primary, secondary or higher,—and, therefore, any scheme which is calculated to further the progress of any kind of education among them must win the sympathy and approval of all who are interested in the educational progress of the country generally. But that this may be so, it is essential that the scheme should be such as would really fulfil the aims that are desirable. Considered from this broad point of view, which after all embraces the special interests of the Mahomedan community, we think that the original preference expressed by the donor for a special Mahomedan college, though eminently praiseworthy, was not an advisable one in the interests of the community itself. It is, therefore, satisfactory, so far, that Government, too, have been unable to avoid "the conclusion that for the present it is not possible to proceed further with the idea of utilizing the donation for the immediate establishment of a college." As they rightly point out, apart from the question of funds,—which is in itself a very formidable one,—they are not satisfied that at this stage a separate college for Mahomedans constitutes the most urgent and insistent need for the progress of higher education among them. Besides, as is generally known, the number of Mahomedan students attending Arts colleges in this Presidency is unfortunately a very small one and it would obviously have been too costly to establish a fully-equipped modern college to satisfy the educational needs of Mahomedan youths, considering that the existing facilities were sufficient for the purpose, or, if they were not considered adequate could more easily have been made so.

On the other hand, the only proper course that suggests itself to a practical mind would be so to provide for the secondary education of Mahomedan boys that the number of students of that community going in for higher education would naturally and automatically continue increasing year by year. For, as must be admitted, the reason for the paucity of Mahomedan students in our colleges is chiefly to be found in the relatively scanty attendance of Mahomedan boys in the secondary schools of the Presidency. "For the systematic and orderly development of Mahomedan education, therefore," as Government appropriately say, "it is essential that, in the first instance attention should be more especially concentrated on the secondary, as distinguished from the collegiate, branch of instruction, so that any further developments which may in course of time be found possible of realization may have a broad and substantial basis to rest upon." To this view everyone interested in the cause of Mahomedan education will readily subscribe But when proceeding further Government state that the first step which should be taken towards the enlargement of the field of Mahomedan education in the secondary schools, can be best effected by the provision of special schools for Mahomedans, we cannot help thinking that they have not taken into careful consideration an alternative scheme which would have secured more immediate and beneficial results. Certainly, considered separately, a fully equipped boarding school is a most desirable thing for a community which has made fair progress in education but, we think, that circumstanced as the Mahomedans are, a scheme of graded scholarships such as the one which Government themselves sanctioned, on a modest scale, for the benefit of the Mahomedans of Sind last year, would have more effectively served the purpose. Again, an important consideration which should not be lost sight of, in connection with the scanty attendance of Mahomedan students in secondary schools, is the fact that the majority of these students belong to poor classes of people who have a tendency to withdraw their sons, under the pressure of circumstances, from school as soon as they have acquired a sufficient amount of English education to secure them employment in Government or other offices. It has, therefore, not seldom happened that many a promising Mahomedan youth has in this way been deprived of better opportunities of self-development which higher education would otherwise have afforded him. A properly worked scheme of graded scholarships is just the the pressing need of the Mahomedan community.

A scheme like this would not only ensure to each one of such unfortunate students that he is not obliged to leave his education unfinished, but it would also secure to the community itself the advantage of producing a more or less fixed number of well-educated and able graduates every year. For, if the scheme were so worked that those students benefiting by it continued to receive its advantages in the higher grades of education, it might be expected with confidence, that there would ensue a steady flow of Mahomedan students from the schools to the University. We trust that the Mahomedan community will see that the scheme proposed by Government is not the best or the most needed one in the present stage for promoting the object which the donor and the members of the community have at heart, and which we take to be to secure an orderly and steady growth of education,—secondary as well as higher,—among its youths. The alternative scheme which we have outlined is, of course, a mere suggestion prompted by the desire to see that this object is most efficiently realised. It only indicates what we believe to be the proper lines on which the growth of Mahomedan education should proceed.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE EPIC.—IV.

We have already described how between 1801 and 1854 the question of weights and measures was buffetted from pillar to post but with no progress to speak of, save volumnious correspondence, some committees and their reports, which were mostly of an impracticable character and, therefore, remained as dead letters in the archives of the official secretariats. When we say impracticable we mean it in a qualified degree. The one aim and object pursued throughout the half-century was a unification for all the provinces. But it happened that when reports to that effect were made the provincial Governments differed as to the means of their being carryed out in practice. What suited Madras would be catagorically rejected by Bengal and what suited Bengal would be rejected by the United Provinces and the Punjab. So the reports circled round and round, now being shelved, and now being put into operation only to be abandoned.

The last half of the nineteenth century showed on the whole no better results, despite the fact that at least two pieces of legislation for weights and measures were passed. As to lineal measures, after many gyrations, after the manner of the dervishes, a way was found to bring some kind of uniformity and make it conformable to the English standard of the yard, the mile and the acre. But as to measures of capacity nothing could be devised and this branch of the problem is as unsettled to-day as it was a hundred and fifteen years ago. It remains now to relate the further ups and downs to which weights alone were subject with a view to a tolerable uniformity. Burmah, by its peculiarity of weights, stands apart and may be left alone. But the three principal presidencies with the largest foreign trade had somehow to be brought into agreement. Half a dozen attempts were made, mostly of an abortive character. The old differences continued to prevail stubbornly. Even when somehow a rough and ready kind of assent was given by the principal provinces, and even when the sorely-perplexed Government of India fondly imagined that the promised land was at last in sight, the authority of the Secretary of State would intervene and veto the proposals licked and rough hewn into some basic standard. We will describe how the first spoke in the wheel was then applied. But, meanwhile, let us very briefly narrate the further incidents touching the odyssey of the vicissitudes of the problem.

In 1857 Mr. Bailey proposed his standardisation with the particulars of which we need not trouble the reader. They are all archaic and have only an antiquarian interest and that too of a dry character. The Court of Directors sent it on to the Government here in 1857. The poor thing wandered and was unheard of till 1863. Then in the following year the units of capacity were desultorily supplied. But the public spirit of the Calcutta Trades Association was aroused. In July 1864 that robust body of tradesmen urged Government to do something. A mixed Committee was suggested. Eventually by a Resolution of the Government, each province was directed to nominate a Committee of its own, so that when the reports of the various provinces, which differed so much one from the other, were received all the opinions would be sifted and boiled down to see what bases of common consent were to be found for the practical purpose in view. The Government of Sir John Lawrence plaintively observed that "the difficulties in the way of attaining so useful an object were great and numerous. There was much to be done before a practical scheme for adoption could be discovered. When discovered it would be better introduced by indirect means than by penal legislation." That was, no doubt, a wise resolution. It sounded the true key-note of the difficult problem and the Government of Lord Hardinge may well repeat it to-day. For, should the proposals recommended by the Committee of 1913 come to be adopted, wholly or in a modified form, it would be expedient and wise to introduce them by indirect means rather than by penal legislation. In sanctioning the appointment of the Committee the Secretary of State also observed that cautiousness was exceedingly essential, "Caution was needed so as not to interfere with a question closely connected with the interests and habits of the people." Here, again, we discern the soundness of the warning.

The provincial reports of the different Committees reached the Government of India in 1867. A resolution was issued declaring the great difference of views expressed by the Committees and the expediency, therefore, of appointing a Central Committee, well chosen, to consider the problem. The Mint-master of Calcutta was the President and representatives of the provinces chosen by the Provincial Government were appointed. The resolution appointing the Committee laid enphasis on the fact that what was needed was not so much a scheme conceived on abstract theory but on practical lines suited to the requirements of India, so as to be capable of being easily applied. In this controversy the railways had to air their own recommendations. About the same year Colonel Richard Strachey issued a brochure in order to influence public opinion, his principal point being that any system of weights should primarily have relation to the current coin. The rupee and tola were inseparable. The Committee made its report, accompanied by a draft Bill. In 1868 the report was submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State, who returned it, observing that it went beyond the original lines laid down as the scope of reference. After further correspondence a new Bill was prepared in 1871 which eventually passed as Act 31 of that year. Once more the Secretary of State interposed his authority and suspended its operation till 1872, that is till the assumption of the Viceroyship by Lord Northbrook. Many vicissitudes occurred and the Act remained in operation till his retirement. A fresh chapter opened with 1877. There was a triangular controversy which lasted some time between the railways, the Government and the Secretary of State. Eventually the Act was put into operation and the Indian railway maund of 82 2/7 lbs. was declared as the unit of weight on the tola basis. In 1889 (Act 2) was passed an enactment for lineal measure on the basis of the English standard. Some further episodes and incidents occurred but they need not be described. A controversey was raised when Sir David Balfour was Finance Minister in the early nineties touching the reduction of the weight of the rupee to 175 grains. But the currency was then in the throes of a crisis, and that able Finance Minister relegated the proposal to the dusty shelves of the Finance Department where it is to be presumed it reposes, in oblivion. This brings down the administrative epic of weights and measures to the close of the nineteenth century. The present Committee's report, which will be reviewed, opens a new chapter which it is to be hoped will bring some kind of finality and allow the perturbed commercial spirits to take a long rest at least for another century.

Notes of the Day.

The Eastern Front.

The latest telegrams regarding the position on the Eastern Front are of so cryptic a nature that it is impossible to gather what even is the Russian idea regarding the present German movements, much less to discern what is the German strategy. The enemy's sudden movement against Vladimir-volynski, we are told, is popularly believed to presage an advance on Kieff, but military experts express the opinion that, coupled with the renewed activity in Eastern Galicia, it is only intended to cover the forces advancing eastward from Brestlitovsk. But the fact that forces are advancing eastward from Brestlitovsk does not preclude an advance on Kieff. It may coincide with it, and the telegram seems to us to be mere nonsense. The official communiqué issued in Petrograd merely tells us that a big offensive is developing in the Vladimirvolynski region. Everywhere else there are the usual reports of an occasional Russian offensive, but for the most part Russian retirements covered by rearguard actions. The chief point to remember is that, the more extensively the Germans commit themselves in an advance into Russia the more they lend themselves to the strategy of the Allies and the less able they will be to meet the onslaught in the West when it comes. Russia is too large a proposition for a successful invasion, even with the forces that the German commanders have at their command, and it still remains true that, without a decisive smashing of the Russian armies, the Germans merely continue to manufacture for themselves more formidable tasks and exhaust energies which they ought to be keeping in reserve. There are those who will scoff at this view, but Time will show.

The German Failure.

It has been repeated *ad nauseam*, but it is necessary to say it over and over again, that the Germans cannot possibly achieve success in the East, unless they destroy the existence of the Russian armies as an effective military force. That, they have not done and can never do. Russia will ultimately swallow up the forces that are invading her territories and only the remnants will ever see Germany again. As Professor Pares says, the German scheme has failed since the occupation of Warsaw and the loss for the time being of Galicia and Russian Poland finds the Russian armies unbroken, the spirit of the people unbroken, and the Tsar and his Ministers absolutely contemptuous of Germany's peace offers. The people of historic Moscow, now presumably the threatened point, have unanimously asserted their determination to face everything rather than submit to an inglorious peace, and they are inspired by a glorious memory. German strategy should, of course, still aim at the achievement of the military decision which it has hitherto failed to gain, but it looks as though political considerations are again dominant, if we are to judge by the general indications as to what is expected to happen in the near future. But it ought to be clear by this time to the Kaiser and his advisers that victories that are more political than military in their bearing on the war are not likely to turn the stubborn determination of the Russian people.

"Roberts Road."

In the Agenda of business that will come up for disposal at the hands of the Bombay Municipal Corporation during the current month, is a letter from the Municipal Commissioner suggesting the renaming of Beach Road at Colaba after the late Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. The road runs from the Colaba Road at the southern end of the Parade Ground towards the Back Bay and then extends up to the gate of the Old Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Cadell writes:—"Although properly named Beach Road, it is generally called Asylum Road, and as there is no reason for maintaining the memory of the Lunatic Asylum, the Military Authorities desire that the road should be named Roberts Road after the late Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. The road is within the Artillery portion of the Military Lines and the name is therefore appropriate as Lord Roberts was an Artillery officer."

The Matunga Reformatory.

We called attention the other day to the lack of a reformatory school for juvenile female offenders. The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution admirably supplies the need as far as male juvenile offenders are concerned. The contrast between this Institution as it was in its old quarters at Grant Road and as it is now in its pleasant surroundings at Matunga, is very striking; but this advantage is, unfortunately, being gradually negatived by the ever-increasing expansion of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops near by. The Annual Report of the Institution for the year 1913-14, just issued shows that the existing buildings at Matunga are in excellent order and give ample room for boys, though the lighting of the Institution and grounds is very poor, and, as the Education Inspector has pointed out, the drainage and sewage systems also leave much room for improvement. There were 235 boys in the school at the beginning of the year. Fifty-five boys, including 10 private apprentices, were admitted and 66 discharged during the year. Of the discharged boys, 24 left the school on expiry of their terms, 16 on application to the Committee of Management and with the consent of the Presidency magistrate concerned, and 20 on attaining the age of 18 years, in accordance with the new rule approved by Government that no boy should be retained in the school after he has reached this age. The total number of boys in the school at the end of the year was 213, of whom 114 were Hindus, 87 Mahomedans, 10 Native Christians and 2 Parsis. The health of the boys, according to the Report, was on the whole satisfactory. But that eight boys died during the year (three of them from tubercular disease) coupled with the fact that the number of admissions into the Reformatory Dispensary rose to 35 against 31 last year is a matter that demands attention.

Educational Progress.

A pleasant feature of this Institution is, as it ought to be, its genuinely educational character and it is gratifying that the progress made by the boys in their Vernaculars, English, Drawing and in the several branches of handicrafts was, according to the testimony of the Inspectors, very satisfactory. However, it is regrettable that detailed information regarding this progress is not given in the Report. A welcome step was taken this year by introducing instruction to boys in gardening. Attention is paid to outdoor games and a space is laid out for gymnastics, but, as the Educational Inspector points out, some more apparata are required for this purpose. A point in the Report which deserves special consideration is that which furnishes information regarding boys discharged from school and the difficulty met in obtaining employment for them,—a difficulty to which we have often referred. During the year 60 boys, who were sent by the Presidency magistrates, were discharged. The Committee attempted to remedy the difficulty of employment by obtaining work for the discharged boys at mills and placing them temporarily under the care of the Salvation Army. "The boys who were thus dealt with," says the Report, "did not relish interference with their liberty and either absconded or point-blank refused to go." In this connection it is important to note that, out of 194 boys discharged during the last four days, 93 are employed, 45 left Bombay for their native place, 4 died, 3 attend outside schools, 23 are still unemployed, 3 were re-convicted and 11 cannot be traced. These figures are sufficient to show that the Institution has been working with good results, but its results can be still more satisfactory if in its management the spirit, which inspired its establishment and which is totally opposed to any suggestion of the prison on the dark side of the penal system, is more and more adhered to.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

PRECARIOUS POSITION ON ISONZO

GREAT ARTILLERY CLIMAX IN WEST.

A NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN MOVEMENT

In the Italian theatre the Austrians, seemingly are in full retreat in the Valley of Sugana and in the region of the Upper Isonzo. It is said that the entire line of defences on the Northern Isonzo is seriously menaced.

Grodno is still in the hands of the Russians. The enemy's sudden movement on Vlademirvolynski, which was reported yesterday, is supposed to presage an advance on Kieff, but the opinion is expressed, that this movement, coupled with the renewed activity in Eastern Galicia, is only intended to cover forces advancing eastward from Brestlitovsk.

The terrific artillery work on the western front reached its climax, last Sunday in Argonne, when the enemy's trenches were seriously damaged.

Lively cannonading is proceediing in Lorraine and the Vosges.

Six hundred of the enemy are reported to have been killed in the British bombardment of Zeebrugge.

A new Australian destroyer has been launched in the presence of vast enthusiastic crowds.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ZEEBRUGGE.—The port of Bruges on the Belgian coast.

GRODNO.—In Poland 40 miles north-east of Bialystok.

VADIMIRVOLYNSKI.—In Poland 95 miles south of Brestlitovsk.

KIEFF.—In Russia, on the Dnieper 886 miles south-west of Moscow.

BRESTLITOVSK.—In Poland. 110 miles east of Warsaw.

FRIEDRICHSTADT.—In Russia, 50 miles east of Mitau.

DRINSK.—In the Baltic Province, 120 miles south of Riga.

LIPSK.—In Russia, in the Govt of Grodno, 52 miles south-east of Slonim.

PLEZZO.—In Austria, four miles east of the Italian frontier.

TOLMEIN.—In Austria, 40 miles north of Trieste.

TRIESTE.—In Austria, near the north-west extremity of the Gulf of Venice.

TRENT.—In Austria, 59 miles north of Verona.

GORIZIA.—In Austria, 22 miles north-north-west of Trieste.

GHENT.—In Flanders, 30 miles north-west of Brussels.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT AT TWO POINTS.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

RETIRING ON TRENT.

DEFENCES ON ISONZO SERIOUSLY MENACED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The operations in Poland have temporarily eclipsed the events in the Italian theatre, which nevertheless are of great importance.

The Austrians, seemingly, are in full retreat at two points, one, in the valley of Sugana, where they are blowing up bridges and viaducts and destroying roads and railways as they retire to safety within the circle of the nearest defences at Trent, the other in the region of the upper Isonzo, where the Alpini are wresting an important mountain summit from their grip.

The Italians have not occupied Plezzo, which is entirely at their mercy, but have pushed rapidly eastward to seize further heights.

One correspondent is of opinion that the entire line of defences on the Northern Isonzo is seriously menaced.

The Austrians are in a precarious position here, at Tolmino, Gorizia and Sugana, in addition to the loss of a series of stout defences at Sugana.

ITALIANS CAPTURE SUMMIT OF MONTE CISTA.

AUSTRIANS OUTMANOEUVRED ON CARSO PLATEAU.

ROME, Aug. 31.

The communiqué says:—Italian patrols pushed towards the summit of Monte Cista, seven thousand feet high dominating our positions on Monte Salubio. They found the summit crowned with an infantry detachment with machine guns. The Italians captured the position in spite of a desperate resistance.

The enemy after long inactivity made a fierce onslaught on the Italians at Carnia but were repulsed. The Italians pushed beyond the important village of Plezzo, barring access through the Predil Pass to the Upper Isonzo.

The Italians further advanced at Tolmein and cleverly outmanoeuvred the Austrians on the Carso Plateau, capturing trenches full of dead and equipment.

Italian aeroplanes continue to be busy near Trieste, bombing the railway stations.

PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

SPLENDID WORK IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, Aug. 30.

Australia is doing splendid work in the production of munitions.

The Commanwealth small arms factory is working double shifts and increasing its already large output.

The New South Wales government workshops have been pratically converted into arsenals for manufacturing machine guns. It is believed that they are equal to any in the world.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

LAUNCH OF A DESTROYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Aug. 30.

A new Australian destroyer has been launched in the presence of vast and enthusiastic crowds.

King George cabled congratulations at the early prospect of further important additions to the Australian Navy and seapower of the Empire.

RIVER DISASTER.

TRAINING SHIP BOYS DROWNED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

There has been a river disaster at Purfleet.

A cutter from the training ship Cornwall was cut in half by a tug and sank immediately.

An officer and sixteen boys were drowned. Only four were saved.

ENEMY'S SUDDEN MOVE ON VLADIMIRVOLYNSKI

OBJECTIVE NOT SUPPOSED TO BE KIEFF.

FORCES ADVANCING EASTWARD OF BRESTLITOVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30.

According to latest advices, Grodno is still in the hands of the Russians.

The enemy's sudden movement against Vladimirvolynski is popularly assumed to presage an advance on Kieff, but military experts express the opinion that this movement, coupled with the renewed activity in Eastern Galicia resulting in the crossing of the Zlotalipa, is only intended to cover forces advancing eastward from Brestlitowsk.

STUBBORN FIGHTING CONTINUES.

ENEMY'S NEW OFFENSIVE,

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.

The communiqué says: Stubborn fighting continues west of Friedrichstadt. The Germans delivered simultaneous attacks on the Eckau-Neuhut railway and at the village of Birshalen.

The Russians assumed the offensive at some points in the Dvinsk district. Fighting continues before the Vilna. The front is approximately unchanged.

The Russians continue to retreat on the Niemen-Pripet front, covered by rearguards which have repulsed a series of attacks at Lipsk, inflicting heavy losses.

The rearguards likewise blocked a big offensive on the Prujany-Gorodets front.

The enemy has changed the disposition of the troops in the Vlademir-Volynsk region and is making a big offensive.

Fighting is occurring on both banks of the Styr.

PATRIOTIC MEETING AT MOSCOW.

NO SUGGESTIONS OF PEACE.

MOSCOW, Aug 30.

At a meeting of representatives of all the Moscow institutions, provincial, municipal, political, financial, industrial and commercial, a resolution was unanimously passed, that the war must be continued at whatever cost to a victorious end. Meanwhile, all suggestions for peace would be rejected.

The assembly also urged the creation of a cabinet of national defence consisting of politicians and public men possessing the confidence of the country.

RUSSIAN CRISIS OVER.

COLLAPSE OF GERMAN SCHEME.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

Professor Pares, recently the Official British Press Representative with the Russian armies, in an article published to-day says, the crisis is past. The idea of the conquest of Russia was from the start ridiculous. It is impossible to force Russia to make peace. Poland was to be won then a liberal peace was offered.

Napoleon's statement that Moscow was a political and not a military position is true of every position in Russia. Professor Pares asked an officer captured in Galicia to indicate on the map the spot where Russia could be forced to a decision. He answered such a spot is non-existent.

Professor Pares argues that M. Sazonoff's statement that peace had been offered and refused meant the collapse of the German scheme. The time is approaching when the Russian roads will break up the Germans' motor transport which will be useless on the plateau, where Napoleon left his guns. M. Sazonoff's words are clinched by the Tsar's message to France. It is now for the enemy to ask what he can do next.

TERRIFIC ARTILLERY WORK.

CLIMAX REACHED IN ARGONNE.

ENEMY'S TRENCHES SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Aug. 30.

The terrific artillery work which has been the recent feature on the western front reached the climax yesterday in Argonne where it was accompanied by mine explosions and grenade fighting over a wide front.

The communiqué says that the enemy's trenches were seriously damaged. The nigtht was calmer on the whole front.

GERMAN TRENCHES WRECKED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

The communiqué says:—There were artillery actions at Artois and Quennevieres where our fire wrecked the German trenches and searched the German cantonments.

The French batteries in Argonne repeatedly stifled the enemy's attempts to open a bombardment. Lively cannonading is proceeding in Lorraine and Vosges.

ONLY MINING ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that since 18th August there has been only mining activity on the British front.

We brought down enemy aeroplanes and our artillery set fire to a railway train near Langemarck.

Our Flying Corps successfully co-operated with the French in an aerial attack on the Forest of Houthurst.

LARGE HANGAR DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.

News from Sasvangent says that an aviator at three in the morning on Saturday dropped bombs on and destroyed a large hangar at Ghent.

ENEMY AERODROME BOMBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.

The newspaper 'Tolegraaf', in a message from Ghent, gives a graphic version of the air raid of the allied aeroplanes, which appeared on Thursday night above the aerodrome at St. Denis outside the city.

A terrific din of wild gunfire and explosions of bombs were audible to the citizens, and were followed by a lurid glare in the sky from the burning sheds.

ARMED GUARDS PROTECT CANADIAN PRARIE CROPS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

"The Times" Toronto correspondent states that the result of German threats to destroy the crop of the Canadian prairies by fire is that armed sentries guard the frontier from Minnesota to North Dakota.

BOMBS ON SUGAR LADEN SHIPS,

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

Seven arrests have been made in New York in connection with the theft of £20,000 worth of sugar from ships loading for the Allies. It is alleged that the thieves also placed incendiary bombs with a view to firing the ships in mid ocean. Mysterious fires occurred on sugar-laden ships.

The investigation in connection with the supplementary conspiracy case which will be tried shortly by the special tribunal at Lahore is in progress.

During his visit to Simla his Highness the Nisam gave Rs. 500 for presents to the children taking part in the performance of "Where the Rainbow Ends" played in aid of the Lady Hardinge Cottage Homes.

BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

600 REPORTED KILLED.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO MILITARY BUILDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.

News from Belgium says that six hundred were killed in the British bombardment of Zeebrugge and military buildings seriously damaged.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

OPPOSED BY BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—.

The Berlin correspondent of the American United Press states that the Berlin Foreign Office is unalterably opposed to submarine activity and it was on its initiative that the assurance was given.

Herr Gerard, Herr Von Jagow and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg are anxious to settle the American difficulty once for all, while retaining American friendship. The Kaiser is expected to approve of it despite the opposition constantly emanating from the Admiralty.

The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent states that the Kaiser and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg have told Admiral Von Tirpitz that this is not solely a war of armaments but also of finance and the position of a wealthy neutral is likely to become of importance.

Germany desires to make a settlement with the United States the basis for a campaign already commenced for cajoling or coercing Washington into persuading or compelling Britain to relax the blockade.

The "Daily Chronicle's" New York correspondent says that America absolutely rejects Count Bernstorff's policy of making Germany's concessions conditional on what he calls President Wilson's pledge to deal with Britain. He quotes a statement of the "Globe," "This country is not purchasing respect for our rights by improper conduct towards another country."

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 30th August:—

A new Austro-German offensive is developing in Eastern Galicia.

A Russian communiqué says in the region of Riga there has been no change. Towards Friedrichstadt there has been stubborn fighting, the enemy attempting to force the lines towards the railway from Krenzburg to Mitau and the Russians are retreating further from the position west of Friedrichstadt. North of Vilna between the rivers Vilna and the Niemen, the enemy is making a strong offensive.

Fierce fighting continued on Friday and Saturday on the Podberczia front. Podberczia being 30 miles north-east if Vilna on the Petrograd railway. On the middle Niemen and on the front between the Bobr and the Pripet the Russians continue to retreat.

The enemy's advance is most marked north of Bialystok along the western border of the forest of Bielowiezsca, north of Brest-Litovsk, and on the roads towards Kobrin.

A German communiqué says that the Germans have reached one point 20 miles west of Grodno, and another 20 miles east of Bialy, and reached the town of Narew on the river Narew south-east of Bialy, and north-east of Bielsk, and are approaching the eastern edge of the great forest Bielowiezska east of Brest-Litovsk. The Germans state they pursued the Russians to near Kobrin.

A Russian communiqué says further south in consequence of attempts by the enemy who massed important forces south of Vadimer-Volinski to develop the offensive towards Luck in order to turn the Russian right flank in Galicia, the Russians have changed the position of their troops. In Eastern Galicia on the upper Bug, the Zlotalippa and the Dniester the enemy attacked, the offensive being particularly vigorous north of Brezan, 50 miles east of Lemberg.

An Austrian communiqué says the Austrians occupied Zloczow, 40 miles east of Lemberg, after the Russians had fired it.

The Austrians are pursuing the Russians towards Buczacs on the Strypa.

SAMSON CASE.

MOTION FOR DISMISSAL REJECTED.

POLICE ENQUIRY TO BE APPLIED FOR

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered a further reply from Government in Mr. Samson's case.

The Chairman said the Government in their reply stated that if an information were filed and the Magistrate requested to refer the matter to the Police, the matter would be thoroughly enquired into and properly placed before the Magistrate. Mr. Orr said that in view of this assurance from Government, he would move that the Trust's solicitors be instructed to file an information in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, charging Mr. Samson under section 99 and requesting the Magistrate to ask the Police to make enquires in the matter.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolla said it was not that kind of assurance that they wanted from the Government. They wanted the Government to pratically take over been destroyed?

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he understood that the evidence had already been destroyed. What could be done then, supposing it had ben destroyed?

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola said he was told by a criminal lawyer that even if they succeeded in showing to the Magistrate that the man had taken bribes, the prosecution would be at a disadvantage inasmuch as the evidence against Mr. Samson would be that of those who had given bribes and according to the Criminal Procedure Code the givers of bribes were accomplices and the evidence of these required to be corroborated by independent witnesses.

Mr. Orr said there was another charge against Mr. Samson, namely one of asking bribes. The Board had now before them the assurance they wanted from the Government.

Mr. N. J. Gamadia thought the reply from the Government was not quite clear. They had asked Government to take up the entire conduct of the case.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolla said that in case the Trust filed an information, the Magistrate would naturally call upon the Trust to lead evidence. He thought the Government should take up the prosecution

Major H. A. L. Hepper moved as an amendment that the Trust should dismiss Mr. Samson, and the Government be asked to prosecute him.

The amendment, being put to the vote, was lost; and Mr. Orr's proposition was carried.

COMMISSIONS IN REGULAR FORCES.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

An Army Order which has been published suspends during the war competitive examinations for commissions in the regular forces and announces monthly nominations to regular commissions for service in the field.

CASUALTY LIST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Three brief casualty lists have been issued this evening:—

WOUNDED IN FRANCE.

2nd-Lieut. C. L. Miller Hallett, attached to the 3rd battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Col. F. Hawkins, late of the Indian Army and Captain P. T. L. Thompson, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

Official and Personal.

If all goes well H. E. the Viceroy will be invited to lay the foundation of the University at Benares in February.

Before leaving Simla H. H. the Nisam placed Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of his Excellency the Viceroy for charities.

Sir William Clark, Member, Commerce and Industry Department, left Simla for Calcutta yesterday evening in connection with the Government purchase of jute. His stay there will be brief.

Mr. Gilbert Slater who has been appointed Professor of Economics of the Madras University, arrives in Madras in October.

Mr. H. V. Sanchester, Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, whose services the Madras Government have secured for town planning for 6 months, and applied to the Government of India for, will arrive in India in October.

Professor Geddes comes out to India in October in connection with town planning in Bengal and in the Punjab.

The Hon. Maharaja Darbhanga arrived at Simla yesterday afternoon and is staying at "Wheatfield" His visit is in connection with the Hindu University Bill now pending before the Imperial Legislative Council. He will halt till the 13th September. The Maharaja broke his journey at Delhi to discuss the future of the Hindu College and promised a subscription of Rs. 5,000 in the event of the promoters raising Rs 50,000 and Rs. 10,000 in the event of the promoters raising a lakh of rupees.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has offered to Government a sum of Rs. 38,729 subscribed by the Sardars, Inamdars and ryots of Kolhapur for the purchase of motor ambulances. The offer has been gratefully accepted by the Viceroy.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY ON OUTBREAK OF WAR.

The following administration report of hte Bombay Improvement Trust was passed at yesterday's meeting of the Board.

The year. 1914-15 was the sixteenth complete year of the Trust's existence and the first following the period of 15 years during which under section 75 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act the cost of management and establishment was mainly chargeable to the capital account; from 1914-15 onwards the revenue account has to bear a much larger share of this burden under the system of distribution sanctioned in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8330 of 16th October 1914. Under this system the amount transferred from capital to general account in 1914-15 was about Rs. 67,000 Further details are given in paragraph 21.

The following appendices give a synopsis of the Trusts' work up to date under different heads.

Appendix A.—A synopsis of the Trust's capital account transactions, showing how 594 lakhs have been spent on the City *viz.*, 29* on the development of building estates on certain Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust and 565† on the acquisition and development of the Trust's own estates.

Appendix B.—A synopsis of the Trust's general account transactions, showing how the burden of interest and sinking fund charges to date (188¼ lakhs) on the capital (543 lakhs) borrowed by the Trust has been distributed between Government (12.4 per cent.), the Municipality (36.3 per cent.), and the Trust (51.3 per cent.), and how the nett contribution (91¾ lakhs) received by the Trust from Government and the Municipality towards these charges amounts to only Rs. 53¾ lakhs more than the capital the Trust have sunk in the Government and Municipal lands which are temporarily vested in the Trust. In a supplementary statement, Appendix B-4, the Municipality's nett actual contributions to the Trust under section 72 aggregating Rs. 68 lakhs are compared year by year with the maximum contemplated by that section; they fall short of the maximum by 45.4 lakhs.

AppendixC.—A statement showing year by year the loans raised by the Trust with the interest paid on each loan and the sinking fund accumulated to date. Totals:—Rs. 543 lakhs raised; Rs. 21¾ lakhs paid per annum as interests; Rs. 23¾ lakhs accumulated in the sinking fund.

Appendix D.—A list of Trust estates as at the end of 1914-15 showing how far they have been developed. Total developed area 14.9 lakhs square yards, valued at Rs. 340 lakhs; undeveloped area 54.2 lakhs square yards, asquired at a cost of Rs. 227.8 lakhs. Two statements comparing the Government and Municipal lands vested in the Trust with the original grants under Schedules C and D are also appended.

Appendix E.—A list of the schemes undertaken by the Board showing the area and cost involved in each, the progress made in 1914-15, the further work to be done and the estimated cost thereof; aggregate estimated cost 799 lakhs, of which 540 lakhs had been spent to end of 1914-15.

Appendix F.—A tabular statement showing the area acquired in each scheme with cost of acquisition and estimate of future cost. Total 45 lakhs square yards acquired for nearly Rs. 444 lakhs; 6½ lakhs square yards yet to be acquired at a probable cost of Rs. 98 lakhs.

Appendix G.—A tabular statement showing the progress made in leasing building sites on the Trust's developed estates. Total 646 sites leased at annual rentals aggregating nearly 11.2 lakhs, leaving 257 with rentals aggregating a little over 2.6 lakhs yet to be leased.

AppendixH.—A list of Police Accommodation Schemes undertaken by the Trust, showing that in 7 completed schemes accommodation for 21 officers and 392 men with their families and 19 horses has been provided on sites aggregating 20,118 square yards in area, at a cost of Rs. 11,82,523 on which Government have to pay the Trust Rs. 55,310 as annual rent.

Appendix I.—A list of chawls constructed for the poorer and working classes by the Trust, showing that in 50 completed chawls accommodation for 15,655 adults has been provided on sites aggregating 67,171 sequare yards in area at a capital cost of Rs. 3¼ lakhs. Annual rents (from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5 per room per month) aggregating Rs. 2.3 lakhs per annum; capital cost per adult accommodated Rs. 220.

Appendix J.—A list of roads constructed by the Trust. Total 94 roads aggregating 13.01 miles in length and 3¼ lakhs square yards in area handed over to the Municipality, including 9,106 square yards handed over in 1914-15; others complete and incomplete aggregating 2.55 miles in length and 1,43,833 square yards in area, yet to be handed over; cost of roads to date 97 lakhs for acquisition and Rs. 22¾ lakhs for construction: total Rs. 119¾ lakhs.

ACQUISITION.

3. Throughout the year there was only one Special Collector, Mr. J. D. Framji, I.S.O., Bar-at-Law, engaged in acquiring land for the Trust under the Land Acquisition Act.

Including the balance of 389 cases opened but not concluded by the close of the year 1913-14, 475 land acquisitoin cases came before the Special Collector during the year 1914-15, and of these 169 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. In the cases disposed of, awards amounting to Rs. 28,34,008 were made for land aggregating 102,122 square yards, an average of Rs. 27.75 per square yard. The Special Collector and his establishment cost the Trust Rs. 36,776.

156 cases were settled amicably and 35 were contested.

Over fourlfifths of the cases, including almost all the important ones, absorbing about 93 per cent. of the total amount awarded, were settled. Besides these, 11 cases aggregating in area about 67,199 square yards and involving awards of Rs. 2,56,009 were settled, but the awards in respect thereof had not at the close of the year been declared principally owing to claims for easement and want of clear title.

TRIBUNAL'S CASES.

There were 21 undisposed of References at the close of 1913-14, all of which came before the Tribunal and were disposed of by that body during this year. No new reference in land acquisition cases was made by the Special Collector to the Tribunal of Appeal during the year under review.

The 21 References disposed of may be divided into three classes, *viz.*, those contested, those settled and those allowed to be withdrawn by the Court or dismissed for non-appearance of the claimants before the Tribunal.

There was only one contested Reference and in that the Collector's award was increased; this was practically a test case as to the value of open land in the East Agripada scheme; the increase was Rs. 16,616, i.e., 18 per cent.

There were 15 settled References in which the total amount of excess awarded over the Collector's awards was Rs. 11,180, i.e., 13 per cent. The settlements were mostly the outcome of the decision in the test case.

WORKS.

It was originally intended to carry out during the year 1914-15, a programme of works necessitating an expenditure of Rs. 11,80,586 in the capital account. Consequent however, on the outbreak of war in August, this programme had to be greatly curtailed, owing to the impossibility of providing the necessary funds, with the result that the expenditure on capital account works was reduced to Rs. 4,55,457.

The sum of Rs. 1,32,733 was spent on general account works. Out of this Rs. 58,121 were spent on repairs to acquired buildings and for this sum repairs were made to 877 buildings during the year. The other main items were Rs. 7,821 on maintenance of Trust gardens; Rs. 16,216 for repairs to Trust chawls; Rs. 18,467 for maintenance of streets; Rs. 5,244 on Trust offices and Rs. 20,253 on Tools and Plant.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

During the year under report the following schemes were added to the Trust programme:—

(i) *Parel Road (Central) Street Scheme.*

This scheme deals with section 3 of the Eastern Avenue and provides for the widening of Parel Road from Sandhurst Road to Byculla Bridge—a distance of 7½ furlongs—to 120 feet, the present width varying from 65 feet to 86 feet. The 120 feet is to be laid out as a first-class concrete bottomed road consisting of a tar macadam carriage-way 80 feet wide with a 20 feet paved footpath on either side. The estimated net loss is Rs. 34.7 lakhs or Rs. 4.7 lakhs per furlong. The scheme was notified in April 1914, and was submitted to Government for sanction in May 1915.

(ii) *Parel Road (Northern) Street Scheme.*

This scheme deals with section 4 of the Eastern Avenue and provides for the widening of Parel Road from Byculla Bridge to Lalbagh—a distance of nearly 1¼ miles—to 120 feet, the present width varying from 55 feet to 78¾ feet. The nett loss is expected to be Rs. 53 lakhs. The opportunity has been taken to make provision in the scheme for clearing away the slum areas in Guzri Bazaar and Tulsirampada, representations in respect of which have been received from the Municipal Commissioner (the former in March 1905 and the latter in October 1913). The scheme was notified in November 1914, and a copy of the notification was furnished to the President of the Municipal Corporation on 4th November 1914; but it has not yet been submitted to Government for sanction.

(iii) *A Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme.*

The Poorer Classes Accommodation scheme under section 32B of the Act for housing the employees of the Spring Mills at Sewree, referred to in the 1913-14, Report, was sanctioned by Government under G. R. G. D., No. 7559, dated 24th September 1914 and declared on 29th October 1914. Acquisition proceedings were in progress at the end of 1914-15.

Negotiations for another scheme for housing the employees of the Kahinoor Mills were commenced in November 1913, and are still in progress. The Directors having called for an estimate of the cost of the scheme, one has been supplied.

Government have, from time to time, been obliged to resume for public purposes, portions of the Government land originally vested in the Trust for 99 years. These resumed areas aggregated over 10. lakhs square yards of the schedule value of Rs. 21.82 lakhs up to the beginning of 1914-15.

During 1914-15 the only change was that 1,814 square yards (schedule value Rs. 4,535) on the Flats were acquired by Government for the B. B. & C. I. Railway Grass Sidings at Mahaluxmi. By the end of 1914-15 the Schedule C lands (Government land temporarily vested in the Trust) had thus been reduced from the original area of 30.4 lakhs of square yards to 20 lakhs, and their schedule value from Rs. 72.6 lakhs to Rs. 49.1 lakhs.

Details of Schedule D (Municipal) lands, vesting in the Trust, will be found in Appendix D-5, Statement B. By the beginning of 1914-15, these lands had been reduced by resumption from the original 7.5 lakhs of square yards valued at Rs. 18.4 lakhs to 7.24 lakhs of square yards valued at Rs. 17.1 lakhs.

During the year under report 547½ square yards of the schedule value of Rs. 3,559 were acquired by Government for the B. B. & C. I. Railway Grass Sidings at Mahaluxmi.

The nett change in the Trust's Estates effected during the year is set out in the following figures of which full details will be found in Appendix D-4 to this report and that for 1913-14:—

DEVELOPED LAND.

Permanently leased, 631* 690†; Chawl sites, 70* 70†; Yet to be permanently leased, 285* 279†; Remainder, roads, open spaces, etc., 433* 451†; Total, 4,419* sq. yds. in thousands, 1,490† sq. yds. in thousands.

Rent of permanently leased area, Rs. 10.5 lakhs* Rs. 11.2 lakhs†; Area of undeveloped land in thousands of square yards, 5,426* 5,417†; Cost of acquisition, Rs. 491 lakhs* Rs. 517 lakhs†.

*As at the beginning of 1914-15.
†As at the end of 1914-15.

By Trustees' Resolution, dated the 2nd June 1914, the Board sanctioned the development of a portion of Scheme 31, lying between Jeejeebhoy Lane, Government Gate Road and Suparibaug Road. The area of this section is between 34 and 35 thousand square yards. Provision had been made for locating a garden or playground, having an area of 2,300 square yards in the centre of the section and around this will be grouped a number of small plots on which buildings consisting of a ground and two upper floors only will be permitted. There are in all 53 plots aggregating 20,093 square yards of which an aggregate of 16,434 square yards may be built over. Provision has also been made for widening Jeejeebhoy Lane to 80 feet, as this road will in all probability be extended eastwards at some future period and will provide direct communication between the Port Trust Estate and the new Overbridge now under construction at Currey Road By Trustees' Resolution No. 184 of 11th August 1914, the Board sanctioned a road, 50 feet in width, running north and south for a length of 2,700 feet through the centre of the northern portion of this Scheme

The development of the East Agripada estate, an area of about 57 acres, till recently occupied by foul marsh land and insanitary slums, was sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 26 of 26th January 1915. The main features of the layout are the construction of two east and west roads, one of which will give direct access from Ripon Road to Byculla Station, while the other is a continuation of Souter Street eastwards. A considerable area of land has been set aside for the erection of buffalo stables, the lay-out being devised so as to secure compliance with the new Municipal bye-laws. An area of about 7,000 square yards is provided for Trust chawls for indigent weavers now occupying wretched houses in the vicinity of the Alhaidi's Mosque. A public play-ground of about 6,000 square yards is to be provided between Haines Road and DeLisle Road.

By Trustees' Resolution No. 7 of 12th January 1915, it was decided to re-arrange plots Nos. 106-113 on the Princess Street Estate and to continue Kitchen Garden Lane through to Mangaldas Road.

By Trustees' Resolution No. 26 of 26th January 1915, the Board sanctioned a revised development of the southern portion of the Nowroji Hill Estate, including the portion of Scheme 3 lying to the south of Sandhurst Road, between Dongri Street and Elphinstone Bridge. Provision has been made for the erection of godowns with access from back roads so that Sandhurst Road may not be blocked by bullock carts as Dongri Street so often is, and a small play-ground for children has also been provided.

The number of plots disposed of was much below normal. As remarked in last year's report, the failure of several local banks considerably interfered with the leasing of plots; the market was recovering from this set-back when the European War broke out with the result that during the months of August and September during which a large number of plots are usually disposed of only six were let and of these three were subsequently resumed on the tonants failing through difficulties due to the war to carry out their obligations. Towards the end of 1914-15 the market became brisker.

Land on the East Agripada Estate was brought on to the market for the first time and two plots having an area of 12,135 square yards and a rental of Rs. 6,352 were disposed of to buffalo stable keepers. There were 873 acquired buildings in charge of the Trust at the commencement of the year, and 184 were acquired during the year; out of the total of 1,057, 153 were demolished during the year.

At the end of the year the Trust had 899 such buildings containing 10,779 tenements of the aggregate gross annual rental of Rs. 10,35,891:—

The rents realized from these buildings in 1914-15 aggregated Rs. 7,44,951. The realization during the year from these and other temporary rents amounted to Rs. 10,26,350.

The average population of the Board's chawls and semi-permanent camps throughout the year was 17,354 which compares the mortality rates of these chawls during each of the last four years with those of the Municipal sections, in which the chawls are situated.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

The general characteristics as disclosed by the mortality statement are:—

(a) that there has been a steady improvement in the last three years leading, in some cases, to an even lower death rate than that of the exceptionally healthy year 1911-12, and

(b) that the death rates in chawls are below those of the respective Municipal sections, in which they are situated, and far below in the case of Imamwada and Nagpada chawls and camps in East Agripada.

The exceptions are Agripada four old blocks and six new concrete blocks and Chaupati camp.

In Agripada the high death rate is mainly due to very high mortality amongst children in blocks 2, 3, 20 and 24 the cause of which cannot be ascertained.

As regards the Chaupati camp, the death rate is decidedly higher than that in the camp during 1913-14, and the 1914-15 death rate in the district in which it is situated. This death rate is mainly due to the out-break of plague and other infectious diseases which caused 8 deaths.

There are three or four points in connection with the mortality statement which are worth noting. The death rate in camps in East Agripada is the lowest in spite of the unhealthiness of the district in which they are situated. There has been a great improvement in the death rate of Paltan Road camp. The mortality amongst children in Agripada and Supariabug Road chawls is very high, as out of total deaths of 202, fully 100 are of children. And finally it is noticeable that the lowest death rate in Municipal sections is 18.95 in the district in which the Princess Street chawl is situated, and which has been much improved by the Trust's work in Princess Street Scheme, and that the most improved sectional death rate is that of Mandvi, where again the Trust's work in the Mandvi-Koliwada Scheme must have had some share in causing the improvement.

On the basis of the maximum annual rental of Rs. 2,31,419 and out-goings at 33.55 per cent., the net annual income works out to 66.45 per cent. on Rs. 2,31,419, i.e., Rs. 1,53.778 or 4.46 per cent. on the cost of the chawls. The cost of the chawls including land was Rs. 34,50,272 (vide Appendix I) and on this sum the Board pay interest and sinking fund charges at 4.61 per cent. amounting to Rs. 1,59,057. There was thus a net loss of Rs. 5,279 on the existing chawls, the average population of which was 14,306 during the year under review.

FINANCE.

The Budget of 1914-15 contemplated a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs. tenders for which were opened on the 4th August 1914. Owing to the war, however, the Board were unable to obtain offers at 97 and upwards for more than Rs. 9,32,500 (including Rs. 3,75,000 set apart for the Trust Sinking Fund). In December 1914 there were some inquiries for Trust Bonds and the Board decided to place them with private tenderers and an offer for the balance (Rs. 27,38,000) at Rs. 97 per cent. clear of brokerage was accepted on 14th April 1915. In accordance with one of the terms of this offer, the debentures are being paid for at the rate of about 3 lakhs a month. The average rate of the loan was Rs. 97-0-8. This brings the Trust's total borrowings up to date to Rs. 543 lakhs (face value), involving interest and sinking fund charges of Rs. 24.56 lakhs per annum on nett receipts of Rs. 535 lakhs (allowing for premia and discount in different years). These charges have always been regularly and punctually paid. Full details are given in Appendix C. The average charges come to 4.59 per cent. on nett receipts, the average rate of loans to date being Rs. 98.9.3.

The average rate of interest earned in 1914-15 on the whole of the daily balance, whether invested or not, was 3.66 per cent. The fall from the record of 4.51 per cent. in 1913-14 was due to the effect of the war on the money market.

On comparison of the actual earnings of the year with what would have been earned under the special contract with the Bank of Bombay, it is found that the Trust gained about Rs. 10,000 by determining the contract, earning 3.66 per cent. per annum on an average daily balance of Rs. 16.02 lakhs. whereas under the old contract the earnings would have been 3.06 per cent. per annum.

The total receipts and expenditure of 1914-15 were as follows:—

Capital Account receipts Rs. 28,99,115, expenditure Rs. 38,67,385.

General Account receipts Rs. 34,74,414, expenditure Rs. 27,26,352, total receipts Rs. 63,73,529, expenditure Rs. 65,93,737, difference Rs. 2,20,208.

The opening and closing balances were as follows:—

Capital Account opening balance Rs. 32,08,898, closing balance Rs. 22,40,628.

General Account closing balance, Rs 7,48,062, total opening balance, Rs. 32,08,898, closing balance, Rs. 29,88,690, difference Rs. 2,20,208.

A sum of Rs. 1,12,200 was received during the year from the Trustees of the United Free Church of Scotland in composition of rent due in respect of Plots Nos. 24-27 on the Gamdevi Estate.

By the end of 1914-15, the Board had raised Rs. 543 lakhs by loans, and their total capital receipts, including 54 lakhs received from Government (50 lakhs in 1911 and 4 lakhs in 1913), amounted to Rs. 600 lakhs, out of which they have spent Rs. 29 lakhs on improvement of Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in them, Rs. 562 lakhs on their own acquired estates and Rs. 3 lakhs on their office building.

The Trust's profits and losses upto the end of 1914-15, in their General Account are set out below:—

Surplus in General Account. Year.	Amount. Rs	Deficit in General Account Year.	Amount. Rs.
1898-1899	1,80,067	1906-1907	56,081
1899-1900	1,07,555	1907-1908	1,22,781
1900-1901	4,60,106	1908-1909	1,25,307
1901-1902	4,41,258		
1902-1903	5,22,308		
1903-1904	1,81,487		
1904-1905	67,141		
1905-1906	1,20,396		
1909-1910	52,615		
1910-1911	1,60,364		
1911-1912	2,93,217		
1912-1913	4,95,948		
1913-1914	7,36,193		
1914-1915	7,48,062		
Total Rs.	45,66,717	Total Rs.	3,04,169

Net balance Cr. 42,62,548.

The Trust raise capital for their operations mainly by public loans on 4 per cent. debentures of 60 years' currency, and the general account depicts the struggle between the interest and sinking fund charges on these loans and the net revenue from the temporarily vested and the acquired estates in which capital has been sunk. The charges increase steadily from year to year with the annual borrowings and the nett revenue from each estate gradually increases until the estate is fully developed. In the early stages of development interest and sinking fund charges naturally expand faster than revenue. For the last twelve years the annual nett revenue from the estates has always fallen sort of the annual interest and sinking fund charges; but this shortage has hitherto been more than counterbalanced by the annual Municipal contribution so that the Trust have not had to exercise the power given to them by section 79 (2) of the Act to draw on their capital debt to make good the annual deficits.

In 1914-15 the outlay on acquisition and on works was comparatively small owing to the financial stringency consequent on the outbreak of war with the result that the total of the percentage charges is Rs. 4.66 lakhs only, while the actual cost of management and establishment is 5.05 lakhs. To clear the difference it has been necessary to draw on this reserve by interest on the normal charges under acquisition in Schemes 32 and 37, and in doing so the opportunity has been taken to adjust differences between the normals and actuals in the previous two years.

The distribution for 1914-15 is shown in Appendix M-3 the special debits being as under:—

Scheme 43 ..... Rs. 1,000
Scheme 47 ..... Rs. 2,000
on account of work done in preparing these schemes which have yet to be submitted to Government for sanction.

The result of the distribution for 1914-15 is that every scheme except Scheme 37 has been debited with the normal percentage charge for the three years 1912-13, 1914-15 and 1914-15. In Scheme 37 there is a reserve of Rs. 1,11,000 under Acquisition indicating that the normal percentage charge under that head can in future years be raised to that extent, if necessary.

For several years past the cost of management and establishment has been about 5 lakhs per annum, of which about half-a-lakh was debitable to general account but, as explained in para. 1, the general account's share of this burden had under section 75 (1) of the Act to be largely increased after the close of 1913-14—the fifteenth year of the Trust's existence—with the result that the general account for 1914-15 was debited with 1.24 lakhs and capital account with 3.81 lakhs of the whole 5.05 lakhs the cost of management and establishment for the year.

The closing balance on 31st March 1915 in the account of the Provident Fund, established for the officers and servants of the Trust under section 91 (6) of the Act, was Rs. 3,30,294-14-3 as shown below:—

Opening balance, Rs. 2,21,175-0-8; Receipts during the year,—Employes' subscription, Rs. 15,585-1-7; Trustees' contribution, Rs. 15,585-1-7; Interest on employes' subscription, Rs. 5,696-7-0; Interest on Trustees' contribution, Rs. 6,055-0-6; Total Rs. 3,34,096-11-4.

Deduct,— Papments to subscribers and nominees, Rs. 3,801-13-1; Total Rs. 3,30,294-14-3.

Of this balance Rs. 2,93,972-6-0 have been invested in the following securities:—

(a) 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 80,000.

(b) 4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures for Rs. 2,14,000.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In May 1914 the Bombay Development Committee's report was published and in June Government called upon the Trust to report what action they proposed to take in order to give effect to the Committee's recommendations, so far as they concerned the Trust. After fully discussing the Chairman's minutes on the report the Board sent a reply to Government accepting nearly all of the Committee's recommendations but pointing out in the following terms their inability to deal at once with insanitary areas:—

"The general question of dealing with the numerous insanitary areas in Bombay City must, in the Board's opinion, be postponed pending—

(i) the augmentation of the Board's resources,

(ii) the amendment of the Municipal Act and bye-laws on the lines recommended by the Committee, and

(iii) the production of a satisfactory scheme of slum improvement, which will be less costly and create less disturbance than the wholesale demolition method hitherto employed. The Board are conducting an experimental scheme on these lines at Undria Street; the results of this experiment should be apparent within the next few months."

TRUST'S METHODS OF ROAD-CONSTRUCTION.

In several debates in Municipal Corporation meeting on the state of the roads in Bombay it was alleged that the roads handed over to the Corporation by the Trust had for the sake of economy been constructed on old and not up-to-date methods and consequently cost much in upkeep. The Corporation accordingly moved Government to amend the Trust Act so as to make the Trust's road specification in any scheme subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval. On a reference from Government the Trust Engineer submitted an interesting report showing clearly that the Trust had always been the pioneer of new methods of road construction in Bombay. The Trust had no intention of departing from this pioneer policy and accordingly decided not to object to the proposed amendment of the Act.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ON TRUST ESTATES.

In July 1914 an interesting letter was received from the Parsi Sub-Committee of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association which had come into existence in March 1914. The Sub-Committee had under consideration a scheme for putting up twenty houses in a group of plots on the Trust's Gamdevi estate and sounded the Board as to whether they would consent to a modification of the sanctioned development plan so as to create smaller house sites and would give a reduction in the advertised ground rent in view of the large number of houses to be erected. The scheme was supported by the Trust Engineer subject to some rearrangement of the proposed houses and also by the Deputy Land Manager who pointed out the necessity of creating smaller plots on this estate and encouraging co-partnership associations to take them up. The Chairman recommended the Board to agree to the proposed modification in the development of the scheme and to allow a 15 per cent. reduction in the rate of the advertised rents. The Board accepted the Chairman's proposals with slight modifications, but since the outbreak of the war the scheme has been in abeyance. The Housing Association's efforts, however, resulted towards the end of the year in the creation of the Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society which has recently taken up another plot on the Gamdevi Estate and started to build three houses there. This very desirable movement towards the establishment of co-partnership housing societies on the Trust's estate is a new departure which deserves every encouragement at the hands of the Trust, especially in connection with the disposal of land in their Garden Suburb in the North of the Island.

Reclamation on Nepean Sea Road and leasing of the Race Course to the W. I. T. Club.—Reference was made in the last year's Report to the proposed reclamation on the Nepean Sea Road and also to the proposed leasing of the Race Course to the Western India Truf Club for a period of 30 years. As regards the latter the sanction of Government to the proposed lease was received during the course of the year, and a Draft Lease has been prepared and forwarded to the Turf Club for approval; as regards the former, Tender, Agreement and Lease Forms were drawn up by the Board's Solicitors and these are under consideration. Owing to the War it is unlikely, however, that the reclamation will be immediately proceeded with.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

SIR S. P. SINHA FINALLY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

In accordance with Article XXIII of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation, a special meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Bombay session, was held last evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. E. Wacha, at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to consider the final recommendations of the various Provincial Congress Committees for the Presidentship. Fight of the nine Provincial Committees had recommended the name of Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha. The Reception Committee unanimously accepted the final recommendation of the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees in favour of Sir S. P. Sinha, whose election has, under the constitution, now become final.

It was also resolved at the meeting to add the names of Messrs. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., of the Servants of India Society, Manubhai Nanabhai, and D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., to the list of Honorary Secretaries of the Reception Committee and to amalgamate the Secretaries of the Reception Committee and the Secretaries of the Indian National Congress as Joint Secretaries of the Reception Committee and the Congress.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" AND MESSRS. TURNER MORRISON & CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was surprised to read the extract from "Capital," in to-day's "Briton," regarding Messrs. Turner, Morrison's suit against the "Bombay Chronicle." The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" will be glad to know that at the time the suit was filed there was so much feeling among the Mahomedans that any amount of money would have been forthcoming for the defence if necessary. As a matter of fact several subscriptions were promised and adequate support would have been forthcoming for conducting the case if desired. To say that "The Bombay Chronicle" might have been easily crippled if the suit had gone on is both false and malicious.—Yours, etc.,

UMAR SOBANI.

Colaba, Aug. 29th.

[We are glad to publish the above, and to confirm our correspondent's account of the attitude, of, and promises of support that we received from, Mahomedans all over India in connection with the matter, though "The Bombay Chronicle" was prepared in any case to fight the suit.—EDITOR, "B. C."]

MR. M. B. CHAUBAL C. S. I.

A press-note states:—With reference to the Press Communiqué dated the 1st November 1912, announcing the appointment of the Honourable Sir (then Mr.) Prabhashankar D. Pattani, K.C.I.E., as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay during the absence on deputation on the Royal Commission on the Pubic Services in India, of the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, C.S.I., it is announced that his Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to reappoint Mr. M. B. Chaubal, C.S.I., as a member of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CONTRAVENTION OF THE ARMS ACT,

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

At Kyd Street Police Court, to-day, Hari Das Dutt who was charged under Section 19F of the Arms Act with having in his possession 21,200 rounds of ammunition without a licence was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment said that he could not accept the explanation of the accused as to how he came to be arrested. The evidence adduced implied the desperate character of the offender and he had no reason to disbelieve the testimony of the Police.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

KAIRA MUNICIPAL EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

QUESTION OF COUNCILLORS' RESPONSIBILITY DISCUSSED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

MANILAL GANGADAS DESAI AND EIGHT OTHERS v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL AND TWO OTHERS.

These were four companion appeals against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who awarded the claim of the Secretary of State.

In these suits the Secretary of State for India-in-Council sued the appellants who were the members of the Managing Committee of the Kaira Municipality to recover different sums amounting in all Rs. 3,910-8-6 embezzled by Jivanlal Amritlal, former Secretary of the Kaira Municipality and Chhagan Ashram, accounts clerk. Both these persons had been convicted in respect of certain of the frauds which were the subject of these litigations. Jivanlal had paid Rs. 1,800 as a fine in respect of the embezzlements in a criminal case.

It was urged on behalf of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council that such embezzlements were facilitated or happened through the gross neglect of duty on the part of the honorary auditors and members of the Managing Committee at the time when such frauds and embezzlements were committed. Such negligence was breach of sundry rules framed by the Municipality and of provisions of law, as laid down more particularly in the plaint; and also neglect to enquire into the matter of certain missing vouchers when such deficiency was brought to their notice by the Government auditors. All the defendants were therefore liable to the Secretary of State under section 42 of the Municipal Act, which rendered every Councillor liable personally for the misapplication of any fund which should have been facilitated by gross neglect of his duty as a Councillor. Notices were issued to appellants in 1910 to pay the money, but they failed to do so.

The frauds were perpetrated in divers ways, either by entering payments, not as a matter of fact made to any one, as being made, or by false totals in the accounts. The false payments were mostly made to one Yasin, a contractor, who supplied "kankar" and similar road-making material to the Municipality and he denied altogether having received those very large amounts which were entered as paid to him.

The defendants in their statements stated that the suit was contrary to section 9 of the Municipal Act, and the Secretary of State had no right to sue and the District Court at Ahmedabad had no jurisdiction. The suit was barred under section 167 of the Municipal Act and Art: 36 of the Limitation Act.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant, Mr. Manilal Desai, who was the Civil Surgeon of Kaira was the Chairman of the Managing Committee raised a further defence that he had not under the Act and the Managing Committee had not under the Act imposed on him and them the duty of checking accounts or controlling the Secretary, which duties were imposed on the President and which could not be delegated to him. Any rules imposing such duties on the Managing Committee or its Chairman were "ultra vires." His neglect of duty was not gross being due to illhealth, family bereavment and official duties.

Several issues were raised in the Lower Court but the most important of them was—whether the misappropriation by the first two defendants was facilitated by the gross neglect of duty of the defendant Councillors.

DECISION OF LOWER COURT.

The Lower Court in passing the decree for the plaintiffs observed—"The present case is of a peculiar nature and there seemed no other cases at all in point. It is also a case of much importance. Whatever may be the legal responsibility of particular persons, it is indubitable that a considerable sum of money has been lost to the Municipality and so to the ratepayers of Kaira. In these days when it appears that the duty of Government is to withdraw itself from the direct concern in the well being of its subjects with intention that thise subjects may increase their well being by personally interesting themselves therein, it is highly important that those persons to whom is entrusted the duties of Municipal administration should carry on those duties on the one hand without fear that errors may expose them to an action for damages. On the other hand under the consciousness that serious losses caused to the community they represent will have to be met by them personally. I do not think that it can be reasonably denied that this misapplication was rendered possible only by neglect to supervise the Secretary and his accounts.

The appeals were argued before their Lordships for three days and their Lordships delivered their judgments yesterday.

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in the course of his judgment observed:—

The first point taken by the learned pleader for the appellant was by way of demurrer to the suit it being contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to sue even on the facts as stated in the plaint. Now the plainti's title to suit was by him based upon section 42 of the District Municipal Act of 1901, and the question between the parties on this point is solely whether section 42 of the Act is applicable on the state of facts alleged in the plaint. That state of facts is that three sums of money belonging to the Municipality were embezzeled by the 1st and 2nd defendants paid servants of the Municipality, and that these embezzlements were facilitated by the appellant Councillors' gross negligence of their duties as such Councillors. It is argued for the appellants that even upon these facts section 42 is not applicable to the suit inasmuch as the embezzlements by the paid servants of the Municipality would not amount to misapplication of the Municipal funds within the meaning of the section. I was at first impressed by this argument but on further consideration it seems to me that it ought not to prevail.

Mr. Thakore was able to make out a plausible case for his contention by fastening upon the word misapplication apart from its context and by insisting that the strict etymological meaning be ascribed to the word. In my opinion, however, the true meaning of the section is not to be arrived at in this way but by a due consideration of its provision as a whole. Now the first paragraph of the section with which alone we are concerned runs as follows:—

Every Councillor shall be personally liable for the misapplication of any fund to which he shall have been a party or which shall have happened through or facilitated by gross neglect of his duty as a Councillor and may be sued for the recovery of the money so misapplied as if such moneys had been the property of Government.

At first sight there is much to be said for Mr. Thakore's argument that the mischief struck at by the section cannot extend beyond the case where the fund of the Municipality has been applied by the Councillors or some of them for purposes not authorised by section 52 and the following section of the Act. It is said that misapplication must mean only a wrongful or unlawful application and that the word therefore looks only to the object to which the funds of the Municipality are devoted.

THE TRUST ACT.

Though the Trust Act would not perhaps strictly apply, yet there is no reason to doubt that the principle embodied in section 15 of that Act would govern the position of the present appellants. As trustees, therefore, it seems to me that they would be liable for any loss of the trust fund which was facilitated by the gross neglect of their duties as trustees, and their liability would be the same whether the loss was caused by an act free from moral turpitude or by a crime. That being so, the first words of section 42 down to the words "as a Councillor" should I think be read as enacting merely the ordinary provisions of the law. The addition of the words entitling the Government to sue, may well be explained by reference to the notorious apathy of Indian mofussil ratepayers to move in cases where public moneys have been misappropriated or embezzled.

APPELLANTS' GROSS NEGIECT OF DUTY.

Now in the case before us on the facts stated in the plaint the Secretary and the account clerk were entrusted with these Municipal funds in order that they should hold them in a particular way i.e., I think in order that they should apply them in a particular way. By embezzling the money, as it seems to me, they misapplied it because they used it for purposes other than those for which it was entrusted to them. And since this misappropriation of the fund was facilitated ex hypothesi by the appellants' gross neglect of their duty, it seems to me that the case falls within the terms of the section as the Municipal funds may as well be said to have been misapplied as to have been embezzled or misappropriated. I think that the context in which the word "Misapplication" occurs indicates that the word is employed rather in a broad and popular sense than in the narrow or etymological sense. As I have said there is no requirement that the misapplication could be by the Councillers themselves or by any specified persons whatsoever, and the use of the passive word "happened" seems to me to suggest also that the scope of the section extends to a misappropriation of the Municipal funds by a Municipal employee provided only that the misappropriation was facilitated by the Councillors' gross neglect of their duties.

THEIR DUTIES AND DIGNITIES.

I think there is force too in the learned District Judge's argument that one object of the section seems to have been to brine home to the consciences of the Municipal Councillors that their position entails duties as well as dignities.

On these grounds I am of opinion that the suit on the facts alleged was properly brought by the plaintiff and that this first point taken for the appellants fails. That being so it becomes unnecessary to consider certain subsidiary arguments which might arise as to the applicability of sec. 179 of the Act if the appellants' contention under sec. 42 had been upheld.

LIABILITIES IMPOSED BY STATUTE.

With regard to the merits of the case their Lordships stated, it had been urged the suit was barred by limidation, because it fell under Article 36 of the Limidation Act. The answer to it was that it did not fall under the Article, but being not only in name but in substance a suit by his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council it fell under Article 149. As regarded the embezzlement the suit properly fell under section 42 of the District Municipal Act; it was not exposed to any bar of limitation, for as soon as the defalcations were committed in 1903-4 the then Councillors became liable under the section to be sued at the hands of the Secretary of State within a period of 60 years. The Act required that gross negligence of the Councillors should have facilitated the misapplication. This provision was marginable. There was in this mofussil Municipality an entire absence of any sort of real supervision or control; in fact, it was left to the unchecked Secretary and clerks to deal with the funds as they chose, and the way they chose to deal with it was the way of fraud and embezzlement. Those frands were rendered easy, i.e., facilitated by the absence of check or supervision these Municipal servants enjoyed. There were other causes also—absence of auditors, and slackness and inaction of the Official President. In justice to these Councillors it was but fair to say, that though in Law it was neither excuse nor palliation, they were probably no more inactive than the run of mofussil Councillors were. Not for one moment did their Lordships impute to them any special or extraordinary remissioness in the execution of their duties. What was proved was that like very many gentlemen in mofussil places in similar positions they failed to realise the charactor of their duties, which were in law imposed upon them. They were certainly free from such remissness or moral ineptitude. The liability to repay loss was imposed by statute, and must be enforced in a suitable case like this. If the witness Yasin was believed with regard to Rs. 425, he should be believed with regard to the two other sums of Rs. 200 and Rs. 81. No attempt was made by the defence to displace his evidence. The heirs of appellant No. 7, who was defendant No. 10 in the Lower Court were liable to pay; the decree against them was affirmed.

The appeals failed; they were dismissed with costs.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for eight appellants.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the 7th appellant.

The Advocate-General and the Government Pleader, appeared for the Secretary of State for India-in-Council.

Mr. H. V. Divatia, appeared for the second respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Applications for Discharge under Sec. 38.

677-14.—Pudoo Narayen Koombhar v. Doonga Bheraji & ors, Crs No. 1, Rustomji & G.

227-14.—Vithoba Raghoba Chawan v. Jugonnath Moreshwar Patil alias Jugonnath Dharmaji Patil Cr No. 1, D. J. Mantri.

382-14.—Madhowrao Pandurang Nagvekar v. Sadashiv Raghunath Sule Cr No. B 3, In person.

316-15.—Kazi Mahomed Issani alias Yasin Hakim v. Framji Pallonji Mistry Cr No. 1, In person.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104.

367-14.—N. C. Dalal, Talokchand Javerchand Sha v. The Official Assignee, Little & Co, Part Heard, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd, Crawford B & Co, from 11-8-15.

585-13.—Edgelow G W & Co. Naginchand Javerchand v. The Official Assignee, Little and Co.

732-14.—Lakhmiram Kelvalram Bhut v. Punamchand Pitamber and ors, Crs No. 1, Jamsetji R & D.

NEWS BOYS WARNED IN CALCUTTA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Several news boys were taken to the police station yesterday and warned that they should not cry out the contents of the newspapers which they hawk about in a sensational way to catch people's attention.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords Nothing better for public speakers. B-20

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SOLDIER SONS.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

Sitting is Captain Richard Lloyd George, adjutant of the 19th Battalion, Welsh Regiment, and standing is Lieutenant Gwilyon Lloyd George, aid-de-camp to the major-general, Welsh Army Corps. The likeness the first-named bears to his famous father is remarkable.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

NURSE'S CLAIM FOR TWO MONTHS' SALARY.

(Before the Fourth Judge.)

NURSE THERESA STELLER v. MR. J. B. PETIT, SECRETARY OF BOMANJI PETIT HOSPITAL.

The plaintiff, who was employed as a nurse in the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital, claimed two months' salary from Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Honorary Secretary of the Hospital.

The plaintiff's case was that in July, 1914, while in Bombay she was engaged as a nurse at the Hospital by Mr. Petit. After she had served in that capacity for nearly a year she applied for and obtained one month's privilege leave due to her under the regulations. On resuming her duties she found that Mrs. Gillespie was acting in the capacity of the Lady Superintendent of the Hospital, who had gone on leave. She protested to the House Surgeon and others in authority against having to work under Mrs. Gillespie, and she offered to give the authorities one month's notice although she was under no obligation to give one. She was then told by the executive of the Hospital not to resume her duties and to leave the service at once.

Mr. S. Davar, who appeared on behalf of the defence, contended that the plaintiff could not claim relief as she was of German nationality and that Mr. Petit could not be sued in his capacity as Honorary Secretary of the Hospital.

The Judge enquired whether the defence were aware of the plaintiff's nationality when they engaged her in Jul,y 1914, and if not when did they discover her alien nationality?

Mr. P. Godinho, who with Mr. V. M. Patel, appeared for the plaintiff, submitted that the plaintiff was undoubtedly of British nationality. The question of her "loyalty" and alien nationality had occurred to the defence only at a late stage, when she had left the service of the Hospital and demanded her wages. Mr. Godinho further submitted that nearly half the population of the United States bore German surnames, which did not deprive them of their rights as American citizens. Mr. Petit had been made party to the suit as he had engaged the plaintiff in his capacity as Honorary Secretary of the Institution. The Institution was managed by a General Committee consisting of 100 persons and a Working Committee of 22, and if all the members of the latter committee were made parties to the suit, all the Parsi baronets and knights of the city would have to be summoned.

Mr. Davar said the Executive Committee should have been brought on the record. A decree against Mr. Petit would be a personal one.

Mr. Godinho said he was prepared to amend his application so that the question as to who was the responsible party could be discussed and finally settled.

The Court directed the plaint to be amended in order to bring the executive on record.

The further hearing was adjourned.

The plaintiff was ordered to bear the costs of the day's hearing.

CALCUTTA STOLEN ARMS CASE.

ONE ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

At the High Court, yesterday, Justices Chitty and Richardson delivered judgment in what is known as the Stolen Arms Case.

This was an appeal preferred by one Kalidas Bose, B.A., a law student, Narendranath Banerjee, B.Sc., a demonstrator in Physiology in the Presidency College, Bhangabhusan Dhar, a clerk in the General Post Office, and Hari Dass Dutt, a shop assistant, all of whom had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of conspiring to have possession of arms and possessing arms without license and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprionment each.

The case arose out of the theft of arms and ammunition from Messrs. Rodda and Company. The prosecution alleged that in August last year, fifty Mauser pistols and forty thousand cartridges belonging to Messrs. Rodda and Company were removed from the Customs House and taken to an iron yard, whence they were removed by the appellants to different places. Their Lordships acquitted Hari Dass Dutt but dismissed the appeal of the other three.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR A BOGUS ORPHANAGE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case, in which Sub-Inspector Bahudin N Shaikh of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Abdul Kayum Kudratallah, a native of Amroha in the district of Moradabad, with cheating the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhoy, and the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, in respect of different sums of money, aggregating Rs. 225.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, have already been reported.

The Magistrate said he was satisfied that there never was a Mahomedan orphanage at Amroha, nor any movement to establish one. The accused admitted having received the two sums of money from the cashier of Sir Fazal'hoy Currimbhoy but his defence was that he did not represent, that such an institution was in existence but that he intended to get up one. Sir Fazalbhoy and his cashier Chaturbhuj both said that the accused did represent that such an institution was in existence and that he was the manager. The accused could not account for the money he got from Sir Fazalbhoy and other wealthy Mahomedans of Bombay towards the orphanage. He had also cheated Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhoy, and the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to an aggregate term of five and a half months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ALLEGED GANG OF SWINDLERS FROM CALCUTTA.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Narandranath Roy (Lukhi Narayan Roy) a Bengali Dwarka Ramanarayan Mistri, a Purdesi, Bhimraj Buldeodass, a Marwadi, Kasam Karim, a Khoja, and Satischandra Dhur, another Bengali, were charged by Inspector Morris, with bad livelihood.

It was alleged by Inspector Morris that the five accused were residents of Calcutta and were without any ostensible means of livelihood. They had left Calcutta for Bombay specially with the intention of cheating people.

Their usual favourite methods were to represent to people in Bombay that a wealthy Bengali had died in Calcutta leaving one and a half lakhs worth of currency notes and that an employe had destroyed the account books and migrated to Bombay with the intention of disposing the currency notes at a discount of twenty-five to fifty per cent. But the Criminal Investigation Department having come to know of their efforts, the gang did not meet with much success, except in the case of a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Sachoo, who had paid a sum of Rs. 1,000 on the understanding that he would be paid in currency notes of Calcutta and Lahore circles a sum of Rs. 2,000.

The Criminal Investigation Department at once got into touch with the Calcutta Police with the result that they found out that the five accused before the Court were found to belong to a gang of professional swindlers, out of whom five were before the courts in Calcutta now being prosecuted for bad livelihood. The other five finding that Calcutta was rather hot for them came down to Bombay.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED DESERTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Tressant charged Narayan Trimbuk Vare, a recruit to the 121st Pioneers, with deserting the Regiment.

It was alleged that the accused, who was recruited in Bombay and sent to Jhansi, was missed about two months ago, but was arrested on Monday evening in Bombay. The accused admitted desertion. He was ordered to be handed over to the Military Authorities for trial.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Kaliakhan Abdulla Khan with possessing six packets of cocaine, containing half a grain each, without a license. The accused tried to sell the cocaine at Dharamsi Road on Friday last, when he was taken by surprise by Mr. McCarthy and his peons. He tried to swallow five packets and threw away the sixth. Some of the stuff that he had tried to swallow was, however, extracted from his mouth. He pleaded not guilty, saying he had purchased the cocaine for his own use. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Superintendent Mayers charged one Bala Rukhma with causing grievous hurt to one Narayan Shivram, a Hindu aged 25 years, who was living in a chawl at Ghorapdeo Road.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused Bala Rukhma, a hamal in Dr. Masina's Hospital resided with his wife in the same chawl. Narayan suspected him of undue fintimacy with his wife. On the night of the 30th August the accused left home to attend to his night work at the Hospital, but instead of going there he waited to see if Narayan was going to visit his wife. At about 10 p.m. the accused saw Narayan get into his room and close the door from inside, and when he forced open the door he found Narayan concealing himself. The accused held him fast and stabbed with his knife in the stomach which caused the intestines to protrude. Narayan after severe struggles managed to get the knife out of the accused's hand and returned to his room from where the Police removed him to the J. J. Hospital. An operation was performed upon him yesterday and Narayan was doing well.

The case was adjourned at this stage.

THE AGARPARA OUTRAGE.

THE REPORTED ARRESTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Enquiries into the report published yesterday about the alleged arrest of Indra Nath Nundy and another suspected in connection with the recent Agarpara outrage, show that Indra Nath Nundy and his brother Surendra Nath Nundy, B.A. (Cantab), were accompanying their mother to the Howrah station. When the party was entraining Surendranath had some tussle with a head-constable standing near the compartment. Surendranath was subsequently arrested on a charge of assaulting the police, but was released on personal recognition. Indra Nath Nundy, who was well-known in connection with the Alipore bomb case, was not arrested.

POONA RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW'S RACING.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

Solution, 11-2; Parkhill, 10-13; Saxonite, 16-2; Bachelor's Knot 10-2; Airman, 9-12.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Le Soleil, Kiltoi, Kempion, Criton, Cider Punt, Jacamar, Bachelor's Wedding, Orloff and Fire Finch.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Seigneurie, Criton, Drill Mistress, Miss Rollestone, Lumination and Puss-in-Boots.

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mooltan, Black Malik, Longboat, Cicero, Majbur, Kayid, Sparrow Hawk, Winchester, Bhatty Chief, Ajax and Sweden.

THE DEALER'S NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Grey Master, Perim, Arrow, Socrates, Black Hussar, Ajax and Bruce.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Wellington, Durban, Tammooz, Ruby Fish, Nawabzada, Bahlool, Ace of Hearts, Bravo and Zinfandel.

ENTRIES FOR ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1. Mr. G. K's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
2. Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (5 years)
3. Mr. R. K. Gahagan's ch e m Spring Daisy 14-1½ (aged)
4. Mr. R. K. Gahagan's ch e m Pension (6 years.)
5. R. K. Gahagan's b e g North (aged)
6. Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse (4 years)
7. Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II (5 years)
8. H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's b aus m Shell (aged)
9. H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Kitty Kent (4 years)
10. Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's ch cb h Aubrey (5 years)
11. Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's ch e g Sophocles (aged)
12. Mr. Ahmed Sait's b e g Lord Roberts (6 years)
13. H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed (aged)
14. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban (5 years)
15. Mr. M. Goculdass's b e g Sunder (5 years)

BANGALORE ITEMS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 31.

At a meeting of the Social Service League held yesterday Sirdar Kantara Urs announced that H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore has made a donation of Rs. 500 towards the funds of the League. The Yuvaraja also has made a donation of Rs. 500 and Sardar Kantaraj Urs Rs. 200.

The annual meeting of the Mythic Society took place yesterday evening at the Government High School buildings under the presidency of the Yuvaraj. There was distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen present, including the following; Sir Hugh Daly, Resident, Mr. J. B. Warburton, Sir L. Miller, Chief Judge, Rev. Father A. M. Tabard, President of Society, Sardar Kantaraj Urs, Mr. Chakervarti, Comptroller, and Principal J. G. Tait.

Sir Leslie Miller proposed that the Rev. Father Tabard be re-elected President for the coming year. He complimented the Society on the useful work it had done so far and hoped it would in years to come take up the suggestion made by Father Tabard regarding the study of Mysore history. After the learned discourse delivered by the Rev. Father Tabard he thought he was about the proper person to write the history of Mysore of the kind he had suggested.

H. H. the Maharaja takes keen interest in its progress. The Durbar was graciously pleased to sanction a suitable site for the permanent habitation of the Society.

The meeting terminated with Mr. Chakervarti proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Yuvaraj.

The death is announced at Metz at the age of 70 of the Right Rev. Dr. Le E. Kleaner, Bishop of Mysore from 1890-1905. Bishop Kleaner's first appointment in India was as a priest at Mercara where he did good work. At Bangalore he is well remembered as the builder of the St. Mary's Church at Blackpuly which is said to be the best of its kind down the south. His episcopate in Mysore was marked with much progress in Roman Catholic endeavour. A Solemn Requiem mass will be celebrated to-morrow in St. Patrick's Cathedral for the repose of his soul.

EX-SOLDIER CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad has committed to the Sessions one Harman Singh, an ex-soldier, at present a Chowdhuri of the cantonment regimental bazar, under sections 121a and 123 (conspiracy to wage war against the King-Emperor and concealing the existence of such a conspiracy). It was alleged that the accused had distributed revolutionary pamphlets entitled "Alan Jang" which were supplied to him by one Sucha Singh, an alleged conspirator in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

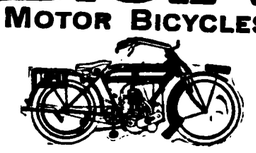
GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCE FOR INTERNED PUNJABI.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 31.

Government has granted Rs. 20 per mensem as maintainance allowance to Mehta Nand Kishore, who was lately interned in a village in Dera Ghazi Khan District, and has also allowed him to write one letter every week to his relatives. The allowance being scanty, the relatives of the interned will make a representation to the Government and a request is also going to be made to remove him to some better place.

THE
B.S.A
MOTOR BICYCLES



4¼ H.P., 3 speed chain drive, Lamp, Horn, complete, is the machine for rough service and long life.

PRICE RS. 1,100.

Send for our List of Cycles and Accessories.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"Wellington Cyclists."

JAPANESE
PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY
The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER BRAND
COCK BRAND
The Best Brands in Japan. Nothing to match them in quality.
Sole Agents:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ld
Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCULISTS, EYE-SIGHT SPECIALISTS AND OPTICIANS.
Beg to announce to their kind patrons that they have now installed a complets electric plant for the manufacture of the patented
"KRYPTOK."
(the invisible, bifocal, one-piece lens.)
CYLINDRICAL and
COMPOUND CYLINDRICAL
glass and pebble lenses
TORICS, PRISMATIC (decentred)
and CEMENTED BIFOCAL lenses,
and have every facility not only for the above, but for all kinds of spectacle lenses, white or tinted, SMOKE, BLUE, EUPHOS, AMBER, etc., etc., hitherto imported, thus saving vexatious delays to clients. Having a large stock for producing these lenses, all orders can be executed in shortest possible time, with usual despatch and attention.
Address—379 (7) Hornby Road,
Opposite Government Telegraph Offices,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN DENTIST
Dr. H. de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower)
from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
Worked on a scientific basis and mo economically under the expert actuaria advice of
GEORGE, ING, Esq., Fe Fe As, Fe Le As, (Londi
Low rates, liberal conditions
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE Rs JOSHI, Je Pi
Managing Director:
68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

HEALO

HEALO SKIN SOAP.

A Toilet Luxury of great medicinal value, made from purest materials only, containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin. Removes scurf and prevents hair from falling.

Annas 8 per tablet.

HEALO BLOOD ENRICHERS.

The Perfect Blood and Complexion Pills. Re[illegible]es the bowels, purifies the bl[illegible]nd greatly assists the external treatment.

Per Bottle As. 14.

BOILS AND RASHES

Are instantly removed and cured by Healo Skin Ointment, the sovereign remedy for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Eruptions, Barber's Rash, Chilblains, Sunburn, Scruf, Sore or Tender Feet, Irritation and other Diseases of the Skin.

Price per tin Annas 14 & Rs. 2-2.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:—

MADON SON & Co.,

(The Original Madon & Co.)

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

"SYRUP BRAHMI"

Used with remarkable success in Loss of Memory, Hysteri Epilepsy, Insanity, and Mental Derangements. Removes ho arsenes and improves the voice, and as such is valuable to Singers and Speakers.

Price Ans. 12 per phial.

EXTRACT GULANCHA LIQ. Co.

Our Liquid extract of Gulancha with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF KALMEGHA is an excellent combination for Malarial fever at all its stages. It enriches blood, improves appetite, removes dropsy and Anaemia and all liver complaints.

Price Re. one a phial

EXTRACT KURCHI LIQ.

A specific for acute and chronic Dysentry, Used in conjunction with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF BAEL, it cures even the most obstinate cases.

Price Rs. 1-4 per phial.

"AQUA PTYCHOTIS CONC

This wellknown preparation of ours is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders.

Price Ans. Eight per phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents:—NATIONAL A GENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Of the English Language.
Together with a Department of New Words and

MANY VALUABLE SPECIAL FEATURES.

Price Rs. 15-12.
One Volume. Strongly Bound in Cloth.
Marbled Edges with Thumb Index,
More than 2,000 pages.
1914.

	Rs, a.
Laughlin : Principles of Money ..	12 6
Hobson : Export of Capital ..	5 10
Fullerton : Problems of Power ..	5 10
Marshall : Our Empire Story ..	5 10
Hall : Love's Legend..	7 8
Vizetelly : My Adventures in the Commune	9 6
Jane : The British Battle Fleet ..	7 8
Marshall : Our Island Story.. ..	5 10
Elizabeth O'Neill : The World's Story.	5 10
Charles Tower : Changing Germany .	5 10
Dawson: Evolution of Modern Germany	3 12
Exner : Japan as I saw It	5 10
Walter Wood : The Battleship ..	9 6
Who's Who 1915	11 4
Statesman's Year Book	7 14
Holmes: In Defence of What Might Be.	3 6
Baker : The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe	12 0
Festing: Strangers within the Gates. The Struggle for Supremacy in India after the Break-up of the Mughal Empire	5 10
Usher : Pan-Germanism	0 12
Frobenius : German Empire's Hour of Destiny	1 8
Pemberton : Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh	4 8
Slater : Making of Modern England..	7-6 net
Tower : Essays Political and Historical	4 8
Nevinson : Essays in Rebellion ..	4 8
Collier : Germany and the Germans..	5 10
„ England and the English ..	5 10
Walpole : Essays Political and Biographical	7 14
Dimnet ; France Herself Again ..	12 0
Duncan-Johnston : With the British Red Cross in Turkey	3 12
Guerber : Myths of Norsemen ..	5 10
Davis : Myths and Legends of Japan	5 10
Ebbutt : Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5 10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11 4
Lang : Poetry of Empire. Nineteen Centuries of British History ..	2 10
Prince Von Bulow : Imperial Germany	1 8

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction. B-21

CONNAUGHT HOTEL

POONA.

The undersigned having taken over the **Connaught Hotel,** beg to draw the attention of **Visitors** that every comfort an convenience are guaranteed.

The Hotel is now entirely under European management.

FRENCH CHEF! EXCELLENT TABLE! GOOD ACCOMMODATION.

For particulars apply to
M. ROBBA & Co.,
(Late of F. Cornaglia)
Propr tors Connaught Hote

SAVE MONEY

AND

BUY ALL YOUR

GROCERIES

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Opp. PYRKE'S.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

CONCEPTIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

NEGOTIATIONS TO REMEDY TRADE LOSSES.

"The Times" publishes the following interesting dispatch from its Swedish correspondent upon the present state of Swedish opinion as affected by the war.

I was recently asked in England whether I thought that "the Swedes" had of late been tending to look more sympathetically on the cause of Germany, and consequently less sympathetically on the cause of the Allies, than they did earlier in the war. The question as it stands is one to which it would be rash to attempt to give a simple answer. The Swedish character is so unlike ours, and so various are the motives which influence the attitude of different classes of the people that any kind of generalization is especially dangerous and liable to contradiction. But, allowing for a few exceptions, the following propositions appear to be correct.

When no other influence is at work, the Swede, of whatever class, who is a Conservative in domestic politics, has a leaning towards Germany as against Russia. The classes which are almost exclusively pro-German are those which supply officers to the Swedish Army and those connected with modern education, whether as teachers or as students. The young officers who complete their training in Germany naturally return home greatly impressed with the perfection of German military methods. The professorial and student classes, being very familiar with German literature, which is as easily accessible in Sweden as in Germany, are inclined to worship those German ideals which, are comprehensively known as "Kultur. For the rest, I think only the merchants who make their living out of trade with Germany can be added to that section of the people which definitely "wants Germany to win." At the other end of the scale there exists a numerically insignificant group of idealists which is definitely in favour of the Allies. The opinion of the great mass of the people is that they "don't want Germany to be crushed."

Here we come to the factor which is in the back of nearly every Swede's mind whenever he thinks or talks about foreign politics—the dread of Russia. It is this which led many Swedes who might otherwise have been well disposed towards our side to lean the other way. They hate the idea that England and France should be combining with Russia to defeat Germany, the natural counterpoise to the Power which they have been taught to regard as a standing menace to Seweden's integrity. I do not gather that the Finnish question counts for much at the present moment. As for the Social-Democrats, who are the numerically strongest party in the Riksdag, it may be said that, in spite of the progress of German Social-Democracy, they are less afraid of Russia than they are of Germany. But by them also, with certain exceptions, it is equally felt important for Sweden's future that Germany shall not be "crushed." Having said all this, I may add that, although Swedes, as a whole, naturally welcome the recent setback of Russia, they seem less confident than they did six months ago that Germany will ultimately "win."

NEUTRALITY WITH A DIFFERENCE.

As for any Swedish inclination to take part in the war, there appears to be no doubt that the original "war party" has lost such importance as it may have possessed in the early months, when, owing partly to German forethought and partly to British failure to cope promptly with new and abnormal conditions, nothing was known in Sweden of our side of the case. At the present moment, neutrality is generally accepted as Sweden's wisest course. But by neutrality different people mean different things. For some, neutrality simply means a passive aloofness. For others, neutrality should be active, and these are divided, in the current jargon, into active and passive "activists." As for the "active activists," it seems certain that no serious importance need be attached to this "little clique," as Herr Wallenberg, the Foreign Minister, is reported to have termed them. They are the survivors of the original "war party," whose activities have recently been devoted to propounding the semi-romantic view that, at a moment when (as they hold) the German people, their cousins, are fighting for their life in defence of European civilization against Asiatic barbarism, a country which desires to be in a strong position when the time comes for settling matters after the war cannot be content to be a mere spectator. I am not sure of the exact meaning of this formula. But, whatever it may mean, it is certain that, while insistence on the common interest of Sweden and Germany is intelligible enough to those whose whole political outlook is obsessed by the fear of Russia the propaganda of the "active activists" has been no more cordially received by general public opinion than was their earlier ambition to accompany the German hordes to Paris.

SENTIMENT AND INTEREST.

The "passive activists," for their part include two classes, inspired by motives of diverse moral value. These are, first, the essentially patriotic Swedes who, reflecting with pride on the history of the 17th century, desire before all things that Sweden should continue to face the world as a respectable and respected Sovereign State. To these the idea that their country should be forced, by the measures, found necessary by any of the belligerent Powers, to exist, as it were, on doles, whether of cotton, coal, or any other commodity, is quite repugnant. The second class of "passive activists" are those who look at the matter simply from the point of view of their own pockets—the people who find their normal business grievously interfered with by the British cable censorship and the stoppage of cargoes, and the people who are out to make what they can—and they can make fortunes—by supplying goods to Germany. Neither of these classes is in the least impressed by being told that we are fighting for their liberties as well as for our own. The sinking outright of (well insured) ships by Germany, with or without the loss of Swedish lives, counts for nothing as compared with the annoyance caused by our detention of cargoes.

In order to meet so far as possible the grievances of legitimate Swedish traders, and in order to settle legitimate British grievances against Sweden, a British Mission has for some weeks past been conferring with the Swedish authorities. It is much to be hoped, from the point of view of Sweden's actual economic situation, that no sentimental considerations will be allowed to stand in the way of a prompt and practical settlement. As things are, a moment is rapidly approaching when the country will be entirely devoid of certain commodities which are of supreme importance to its industrial life.

DOG ON UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

TWO DAYS' ADVENTURES IN THE TUNNELS.

A little brown Welsh terrier's adventures among the live rails and whirling trains in the dark tunnels of the London District Railway and his eventual escape from death have amazed the officials of the line.

The owner of the dog related the adventures to a press representative during mail week. "The dog," said he, "eluded me on Earl's Court Station soon after eleven o'clock on Friday night, and a minute later I heard him howling by the side of a live rail. Mad with terror, he tore off into the blackness of the tunnel leading to High Street, Kensington. Later, workmen reported that he had been seen at High Street, but he could not be stopped.

"Messages were telephoned to adjacent stations, and later on the officials at Gloucester Road saw a little brown dog, with lolling tongue, tearing through the station in front of a non-stop train that was going in the same direction. His small size saved him, and the train passed without hurting him. Near South Kensington he ran between the wheels of a moving train, and came out unscathed. Now and again his yelps were heard in the tunnel as he was touched by the live rails, and had the current caught him fairly and squarely I am assured that he would have been burnt up.

"The tunnels are impassable when traffic is in progress, so that when 'Jim' dashed through South Kensington still at top speed and rushed up the tunnel towards Sloane Square the officials were helpless. Trains were passing up and down on the District and Metropolitan lines, but 'Jim' got safely to Sloane Square. He dashed through the station before he could be stopped, and ran up the tunnel to Victoria. In these tunnels he stayed running up and down, and was reported at various places, but always evading capture.

"I searched and made every inquiry, but not until midnight on Sunday did I hear that 'Jim' had come through it all safely, having been found in a tunnel by a ganger. 'Jim' was too terrified by repeated shocks to trust anyone, and it was only after many attempts that he was captured, and the last two trains of the day nearly terminated his career. The ganger told me that twice he saw a train miss him by a hair's breadth."

It is a common occurrence for dogs to stray on to the lines, but the officials regard 'Jim's'' escape as nothing short of miraculous, and few dogs live long in those dark tunnels where death rushes by every minute.

MANY MARRIAGES BY PROXY.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" informs us that since the new law of April of this year authorising military marriages by proxy came into force, 709 such ceremonies have been performed.

There are several peculiar points about this law, one being that two months must elapse between the demand for an authorisation for a marriage by proxy and the performance of the ceremony. One result is that in some cases by the time the proxy wedding ceremony takes place the bridegroom has been killed on the battlefield, though the sad news has not yet reached his relatives and friends.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs relightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

SUMMER STYLES OF TO-DAY.

Our Range of Summer Dress Goods include all that is newest for this season at home ; a few are mentioned here, but a complete set of samples (which are returnable) will be sent free on application. Mention—to ensure getting the complete set.

Roseland, a dainty rose design on white grounds, tiny pattern in several colours.
27 in. wide,
Ans. 12 yd.

Ascot Voiles, pretty tissue, floral design in several new colours on white grounds.
27 in. Re. 1-0 yd

GRAFTON'S VOILES, are fast to sun and wash, just the most delightful fabric for Summer Frocks. Large and small designs, soft toned grounds.
27 in. wide, Re. 1-4 yd.

TOBRALCO FOR SUMMER DRESSES. — TOBRALCO — TOBRALCO FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

TOBRALCO—We have a complete range of this dependable fabric. Plain white, plain colours, also with stripe in several colours and some dainty tiny floral designs. 28 inches wide.

WHITE, Ans. 12 yard. **COLOURED,** Ans. 13 yard.

WE STOCK ALL GRADES OF TARANTULLE

"TARANTULLE" FOR THE MAKING OF BABY CLOTHES

THE QUALITY IE MATERIAL MAKES YOUR WORK 'WORTH WHILE'

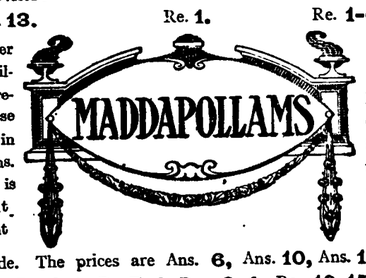
"TARANTULLE" IS IDEAL FOR DAINTY HOME SEWN LINGERIE

NOTHING FINER FOR TROUSSEAUX.

Tarantulle has taken the world by storm, it is so different from anything produced hitherto. Ideal for Lingerie and for Baby's clothes. 40 inches wide. In 3 qualities.

STANDARD.	FINE.	SUPERFINE.
Ans. 13.	Re. 1.	Re. 1-4 yard.

For Summer Blouses and Children's wear we recommend these good values in Maddapollams. The wide width is often an advantage in cutting out



Samples of Maddapollams and other soft cottons for Baby's wear will be gladly sent on application.

42 ins. wide. The prices are Ans. 6, Ans. 10, Ans. 13, Ans. 15, and Re. 1-6 yard, or Rs. 4-4, Rs. 7-4, Rs. 8-4, Rs. 10-15, Rs. 15-8 th dozen yards.

Swiss Robing Muslin, Superine Muslin for dainty dresses and blouses Very cool in use. 48 ins. wide, Re. 1-8 yard.

Poplin-Royale is a most serviceable material for skirts and costumes; fine, bright, mercerised surface; excellent washing colours and the bright finish is retained after washing.
40 ins. wide,
Re. 1-15 yard.

Tootal's Pique, the new soft finish pique, now so much in demand; fast colours which will not fade in the sun or the wash, while the special crossweave renders the material extra strong, Saxe, Brown, Navy, Mauve and Tabac.
44 in. wide,
Rs. 2-4 yard.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. LTD.
The Arcade BOMBAY.

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

Is Baby strong?

The chief signs of childhood health are:—(1) A steady weekly increase in weight. (2) Colour in the cheeks and a firm condition of the flesh. (3) A good appetite. (4) Long, quiet sleeps. (5) General contentment and vigorous movements. (6) Easy Teething.

Weakly children regain health and strength when fortified by the magnificent healing and nourishing cod liver oil which alone is used for the preparation of SCOTT'S Emulsion. Your child will grow healthier, stronger and better in every way after a course of

SCOTT'S Emulsion

DO YOU USE

THE BEST FOR ECONOMY & COMPLEXION

FACTORY, GOABAGAN, CALCUTTA.

RARE BARGAINS.

Made on improved **RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH**

Lever action, Jewelled, highly finished gilt movements, no chance of breaking, strong spring, excellent timekeeper. Price Rs. 3, P. P. As. 5.

Strong keyless lever system **Roskopf Patent Watch**, Price Rs. 2-4, Postage & Packing As. 5.

J. N. & SONS,
42, Shibu Thakur's Lane, CALCUTTA.

K. B. JOSHI & CO.
CENTURY BUILDING
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Best and Simple

Cheap and Durable.

The long felt want of drawing water from deep wells has been totally removed by our **Deep Well Hand Pumps.** Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow *Prices and particulars on request*

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemist's, "Stearns' Headache Cure, please.' One wafer gives almost instant relief. C-26

PLAINER FARE.

SOME HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

"How can I make both ends meet?" Many a housewife is asking herself this question at the present time, observes a writer in "The Times." Before the war the housekeeping alowance probably sufficed for necessaries, and a fair supply of luxuries; but with the rise in prices this is no longer the case. Moreover, the increased demands in other directions on an income which knows no corresponding expansion will in all likelihood mean that a smaller sum rather than a larger will be available for food. How then is the problem to be solved?

The majority of women of the upper middle classes have no knowledge of cooking and are, therefore, very much at the mercy of their cooks. To spend money on cooking lessons at such a time is probably impossible, and the only thing to be done is to order the simplest dishes, where waste in the process of cooking is not likely to occur. I will take it for granted that luxuries, in the broad sense, have already been curtailed and I will confine myself to economies in plainer fare. A few sound rules may be laid down first. Order goods wherever possible from big stores and in large quantities, as there is nearly always a small reduction in price when this is done. Always keep everything locked up, and it is a good plan to have a few definite allowances and never to exceed these. For example, half a pound of eating butter and quarter of a pound of tea per person per week is ample. Milk and bread are items that are more often wasted in the average household than any other. Pieces of bread should never be allowed to accumulate except for a definite purpose, such as puddings. Odd bits can be baked and eaten hot for breakfast. Half a pint of milk per head daily is plenty unless much is required for sauces and puddings. Always have home-made cakes for tea; they cost half as much as the shop article, and are far more wholesome. Do not have a choice of dishes, which is always an extravagance, and is quite unnecessary, unless a special diet is ordered for any member of the family.

CHEAP JOINTS AND FISH.

Never buy meat that has much fat "because it is cheap." It is not cheap; for nine people out of 10 will not eat fat in any large quantity, so that such joints as brisket are with rare exceptions a waste of money. Buy a good joint and eat it hot the first time, and then finish it up cold. Made up dishes such as mince or rissoles are extravagant in the extreme, and should only be resorted to at the very last when a joint is no longer presentable for the table. These dishes take a large quantity of meat, and as they require no mastication people eat a much larger quantity. Such a joint, then, as top side of beef is a good example. It is all solid meat, and is excellent eating when cold. A boned and stuffed loin of mutton goes much further than one that is not boned, and is not so expensive as it might appear, for there is no waste, and the stuffing helps it out. The bones, of course, are used up for soup.

Hares in season are economical, and an occasional chicken, though rather expensive, makes a great change, and if boiled goes a long way, making a dinner for at least five, and most nourishing soup for more than that number. Hake, cod, and fresh haddock are cheap and are the best for kedjeree, fish curry, and fish cakes. Grilled herrings, served with mustard sauce; or baked and stuffed bream, are also very cheap and very good. A wing of skate cooked with brown sauce is also an economical dish and a great favourite with many people.

MINOR SAVINGS.

Suet is, of course, the cheapest form of pudding and to some people the nastiest. To the latter I would say eat bread and cheese as a substitute at luncheon and have pastry, cornflour-shapes, or vegetable savouries for dinner. Most other puddings require eggs and milk and extras of various kinds, and run away with more money than appears possible.

A few suggestions for each meal may not be amiss. Breakfast is always a difficult meal to cater for. Tea and not coffee should be the rule. The latter costs quite double owing to the quantity of milk required. A large piece of boiled bacon, eaten cold, is the best dish for the kitchen. Porridge for those who can eat it is the most economical thing. It costs about a penny a meal a head, including the milk and sugar. Eggs and bacon and fish make a change, but they cannot be said to be inexpensive, and should only be allowed as a respite from the porridge. One big meal a day is enough for most mortals and (except in summer time, when a cold supper is perhaps more popular) the principal meal is usually the evening dinner, which should now consist of not more than three courses. If the men of the huse are out till evening the women would probably be content with a vegetarian or fish luncheon. Delicious dishes can be made from lentils, dried peas,, or haricot beans, and later in the year chestnuts. A potato omelet makes a change and does not require so many eggs as a plain omelet. If the master of the house grumbles at menus constructed on these lines, ask him to take over the housekeeping for a week, and see what he can make of it.

A SUMMER DRESS.

Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

This frock is carried out in Belgian-blue linen with bands of dull red, embroidered in blue of the lighter and darker tone.

LIEUT. WARNEFORD'S MOTHER.

The late Lieutenant Warneford's mother has just been presented with a replica of the French Legion of Honour in jewels, composed of diamonds, emeralds, and rubies by the makers of the deceased's aeroplane and other French makers as a souvenir, or symbol, of the one object uniting the French and British nations.

MISS ISOBEL ELSON.

Reproduced from "The Bystander."

A new portrait of this charming young actress, who appeared during mail week as Molly Preston, the girl who ultimately marries "The Man Who Stayed at Home" in the play of that name at the Royalty Theatre.

RESTRICTIONS ON DRESS AND DIET.

A LESSON FOR OVER-LEGISLATORS.

Women as well as men were, of course, included within the law, although in ancient times male attire was even more variegated and extravagant than female, so that, as a contemporary writer puts it, you would have "some Smithfield Ruffian" flaunting "some new disguised garment, or desperate hat, fond in facion, or gaurish in colour," in vulgar aping of his betters, writes the "Westminster Gazette." Extravagance at the table was aimed at by similar legislation. Thus in 1517 the number of dishes at a meal was fixed according to the person of highest rank present, and was limited to nine for a Cardinal, to six for a Lord of Parliament, Lord Mayor, or Knight of the Garter, and to three for persons who could spend £40 per annum or were worth £500. But it was in providing for the regulation of the dress of the community that the legislature expended the greatest energy.

It was one thing, however, to pass such Acts and quite another thing to secure their enforcement, and so the authorities were continually being incited to fresh efforts to bring offenders to book and compel regard for the law. With the same object, too, more and more stringent penalties were continually prescribed in successive edicts, but with the same result in every case. The public declined to be dictated to, and the Acts were in nearly all instances virtually dead letters. Now and again efforts would be made to compel their observance and a prosecution or two would be attempted; but in general their futility was recognised, and after the beginning of the seventeenth century no further attempts in this direction were made.

JAM NOT A LUXURY

For children, too, it is still economy, even with dear sugar, to keep the jam shelves filled. It is quite a good plan to make two sorts of jam, one for long storage and one for immediate use. For the latter granulated sugar is quite as good as the more expensive lump, and a smaller quantity of sugar and less cooking are needed. There are some cheap jams which are really excellent—rhubarb and lemon, rhubarb with a few raspberries, gooseberry either alone or with quite a few raspberries. Later there will be vegetable marrow and the various plums. Jam helps to make tea a more appetising and satisfying meal, and it certainly helps the housekeeper to keep down the butter bill.

Housekeeping is certainly difficult now that one's range is limited by high prices. But new problems mean new interests, and solved problems give a most satisfying feeling of triumphs.

NEW COATS-AND-SKIRTS.

WAR-TIME SIMPLICITY.

There was a time when the coat-and-skirt was the Cinderella of the wardrobe. But the war has wrought many changes in the world of dress. And now nothing is considered so modish as the costume tailleur—to use the Parisian's name for it, no matter how feminine it may be. Thus it is that the coat-and-skirt has become quite a uniform, and the dressmakers are so obsessed by the idea that there is scarcely a new model in which it is not at least suggested by the lines of the corsage. But in the real coat-and-skirt the two "pieces" are as distinct as ever they were; therein, indeed, lie all their practical qualities.

Even those coats into which a waistcoat is fixed can be slipped off at will, a filmy blouse in ninon, lingerie, or lace being worn below. Speaking generally, however, the waistcoat is less often arranged in this manner than it was a few months ago. More often does it form a part of the blouse, when it recalls the waistcoat of Georgian days, which was often finished with long sleeves in soft silk or fine lawn. Still more often is the idea abandoned altogether, the mode having veered round again to soft, dainty blouses.

Such blouses are even worn beneath the warmer coats-and-skirts which have been necessary since the winds of July have proved so unkind. These now claim the attention rather than the models in taffetas and satin and linen, which, however, are sure to succeed should the hot days of high summer return. Meanwhile gaberdines and sergcs and tweeds are infinitely more comfortable. And should a holiday be spent on the moors they will always be welcome, for there is seldom a day when the wind in the heather is warm enough to make thin dresses wise or even pleasant to wear.

The gaberdines and fine tweeds which have been displayed recently at the leading couturieres are exactly what are needed for these chillier days. They are worn in many soft shades of green and fawn, as well as in brown and dark blue, and they need no decoration to make them attractive. Some are arranged with the little loose coat which has achieved a great success this summer. But more practical for country wear are those which fit somewhat closely to the figure. Of course no coats fit tightly to-day, a certain appearance of ease being demanded by the mode. But these do fall in slightly at the waist at the back, and they suggest the lines of the figure, though they never really define it.

The skirt which accompanies this type of dress is either cut on "umbrella" lines or it is arranged in pleats. The pleats appear in every possible variety, but in the newest skirts they almost always fan out at the hem, at least when the wearer moves, so that lovers of the straight silhouette have reason to fear that its days are at last really numbered. Neatness and trimness about the hips are, however, still carefully maintained. And though the more original dressmakers carefully avoid the stereotyped yoke, they are as careful that their skirts shall fit quite closely to the hips. Sometimes the yoke appears in a modified form, and is allowed in the front alone or perhaps at the back, but more often it is done without altogether, and in its place are straps or braids, or perhaps a sash, always arranged in some rather fanciful manner.—"S. C. M." in the "Manchester Guardian."

A FASHIONABLE FUR COAT.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

Of natural musquash flank, enriched with natural musquash of a darker shade. At Dickins and Jones's.

G. SAJAN & CO.
TILE MARBLE &

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

Published every Wednesday.

CLEANING.

DRY & CHEMICAL CLEANING:—By the English & French Process We are the only firm out East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., Cleaners.
Hamam St., Fort, Bombay.

FULLER'S PATENT BLOCK ACCUMULATORS.

FULLER'S PATENT BLOCK. ACCUMULATORS
Block Cells hold their charges for a longer period than ordinary accumulators and can be left for months without attention. SUITABLE FOR MOTOR CARS.
For prices and particulars apply to—
WALTER ROGERS & Co., Engineers.
1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL.

WE specialise in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Electro-plating, installations and repairs of all kinds. Expert attention guaranteed, backed by our 15 years' reputation. BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO., 9, Medows, Street.

MUSIC AND RELIGIOUS GOODS.

L. M. FURTADO & Co.,
Importers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LADIES SHOES.

THE RIBBONETE SHOE. A stylish evening Walking shoe in black or white suede or black velvet, etc. Send for illustrated price list. THE STANDARD BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING Co., 6, Apollo Bunder.

PURE OLIVE OILS.

G. BOSSI
233, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
New consignments of ITALIAN PURE OLIVE OIL received by every mail.

STOVES.

D. D. POSTWALLA. and COMPANY, 277, Hornby Road. Fort, BOMBAY, Dealers in WICKLESS STOVES of every description PRIMUS, etc., All accessories Kept in Stock.

HAIR TONICS, OILS' DOUCHES.

ANANDRO BHAWOO & Co., 12-14, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents for A. B's Hair Tonics, Hair oils and Douches. Manufacturers of Type writer, Gramophone and Watch oils.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. H. HOLST, M.D.
(from Sweden).
309, Hornby, Road, opp. Whiteaway's. Diseases peculiar to women successfully treated. Hours from 11—1 and 2—4, week days only.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

Chutneys, Curry Stuff, Pickles. Sauces, Preserves Jams, Peppers, Jellies, Bombay Ducks. MUNCHERJI MANECKJI POONJIAJI & Co., Mfgrs. & Exporters, 51-61, Marine St. Dhobi Talao, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED. Send for price list.

LUXURIOUS HIGH CLASS HOTEL.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR EUROPEANS.
HOTEL CARLTON.
Modern, centrally, situated in the healthiest, most select part of Bombay.
Single or Double Suites.
Every convenience, Electric lights and Fans. Lifts to all floors. Cuisine second to none. Catering in all its branches.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Apply to Manager, Hotel Carlton.

THE
ORIENTAL ION WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF

STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS;
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.
Kumarwada, 6th Lane, [illegible] that
BOMBAY No. 4.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

TRADE-MARK

WHY ON EARTH

should the demand for Dunlop Tyres always exceed the supply unless your fellow-motorists have proved to their satisfaction that Dunlop covers and tubes are practically and financially the safest proposition?

Our output is huge, and ever growing, and yet, like Oliver Twist, the public asks for more

DUNLOPS

e tyre that taught the Trade."

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

Indian Head Office:

3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Branches:

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DELHI MADRAS.

The Original Firm of

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.,

71, Esplanade Road near Currency Bank

EST. 1900.

Please note our address and do not confound it with any other.

Our qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon with Diploma from the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital will examine eyes Retinoscopically for glasses free of charge.

We hold flattering testimonials from distinguished personages and include among our constituents such notabilities as the Honourable H. E. Rear-Admiral Peirse, all past and present Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the Bombay High Court, Honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council, members of the Medical profession, etc.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for all Sore Ulcerated and Weak Eyes. Price Re. 1.

An Illustrated Essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on application.

TRY "Kadi" even where all your remedies fail. Cures with instan relief, worst Cases of Asthma, Bronchitis Colds, Coughs, etc.

INNUMERABLE ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS OPEN TO INSPECTION. PRICE RE. 1-8.

A BLESSING

"GUNC" CURES WITHOU

COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL Medicines. PAINLESS POSITIVE cure in 3 days with instant relief. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED.

OF ALL DEALERS.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,

FORT, MEDOWS STREETS

GENT'S FOOTWEAR.

Large fresh Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, etc.; very strong and durable, yet prices very moderate.

	Per Pair. Rs.	a.	p.		Per Pair. Rs.	a.	p.
Gent's Million Boots....	5	4	0	Gent's Tie Shoes.....	3	8	0
,, ,, Shoes....	4	0	0	,, Pump Shoes.....	3	10	0
,, Albert Slippers...	3	2	0	,, Elastic Shoes....	4	3	0
,, Goorgabee Shoes..	3	4	0	,, One Clip Shoes...	4	12	0
,, Sambur Slippers...	2	10	0	,, Oxford Shoes (handsewn).....	5	6	0
,, ,, Shoes.....	3	8	0	,, Canvas Slippers..	2	0	0
,, ,, Boots....	4	13	0				
,, Canvas Shoes....	2	10	0				

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

SUTOR & Co.,

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—To The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion—BOMBAY

PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

ringed Instruments of al inds.

Military and Instruments & Appurtenances.

resh strings of best quality every second Mail.

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years.)

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majestics when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.

400 BURGLAR R[illegible]STING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE,

MANUFACTURING Co.,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	0 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12	2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

Did you get your copy of

KAM SHASTRA

OR

A GUIDE TO HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY?

IF NOT

Write for it to-day

It can be had free for the asking.

Vaidya Shastri,

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atauk-Nigrah Pharmacy,

Jamnagar—Kathiawar.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, **but more moderate in price.** Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF [illegible]OR IMITATIONS.

An early morning cup of

VAN HOUTEN'S

cocoa

makes a good start for the day

CAUTION ☞ In order to assure oneself against all frauds and imitations and obtain the *Original & Genuine* ROSKOPF watches (which have obtained several Medals & Awards) every purchaser must see that they bear the trade-mark as shown here, and must ALSO examine *minutely* that there is *only one S* in the name Roskopf and that there are *no initials whatever* either before or after the name Roskopf, *nor are there any such words* or indications as "& Co.," "& Cie.", or "System," within or around the trade-mark of the Genuine Roskopf watches.

ROSKOPF PATENT SWISS MADE

Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixing on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like Ruskope," "Roskope," "Roscope" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise th envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that t has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

Sole Agents—**ABRECHT & O.,**

289, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

These watches are made in all sizes in Gold, Silver and Nickel cases, and can had from all respectable watch-dealers in India and Burma.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

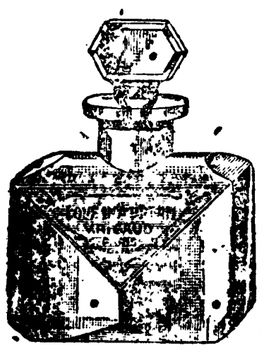
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD. Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.

ALL AT Re 1 PER TIN.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printe and published by A. P. Brewin, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.